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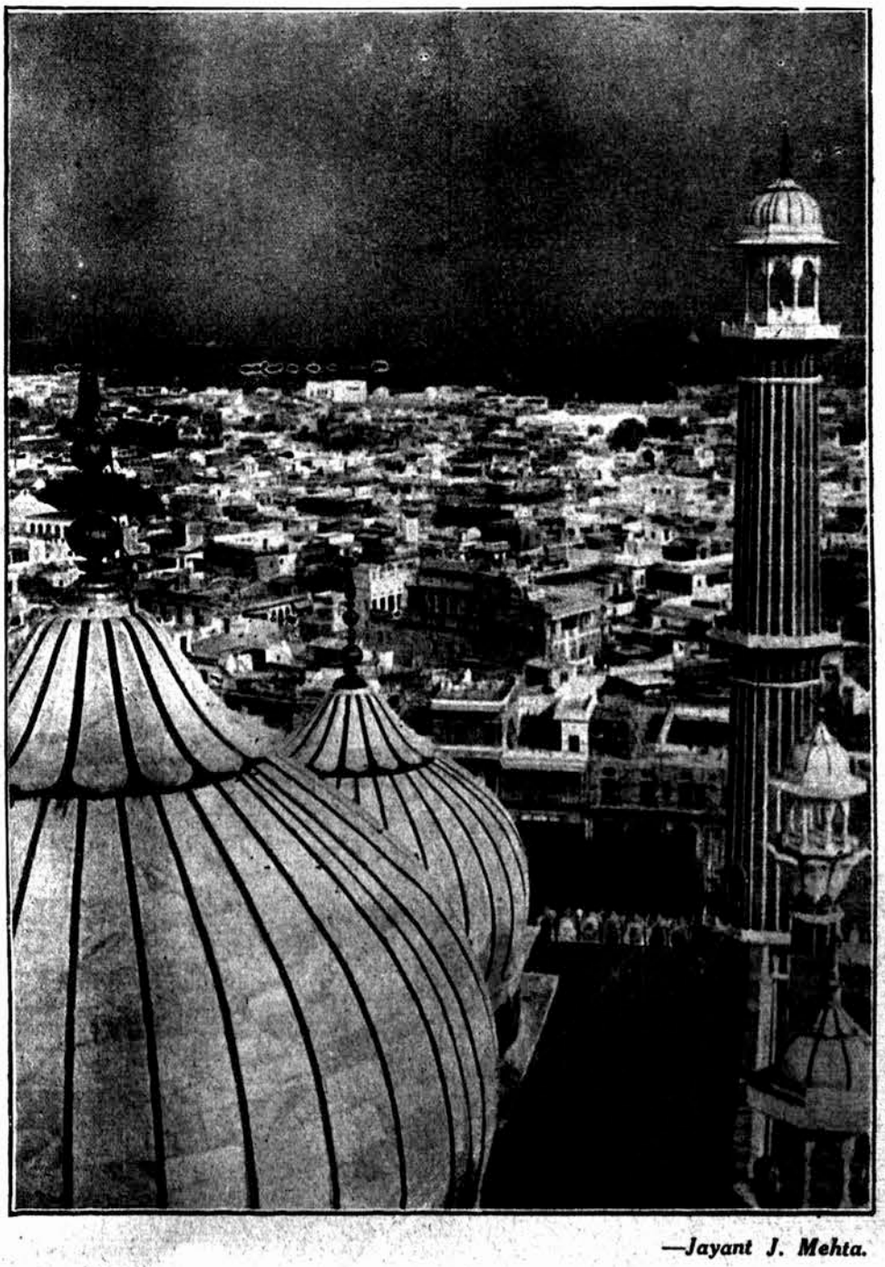
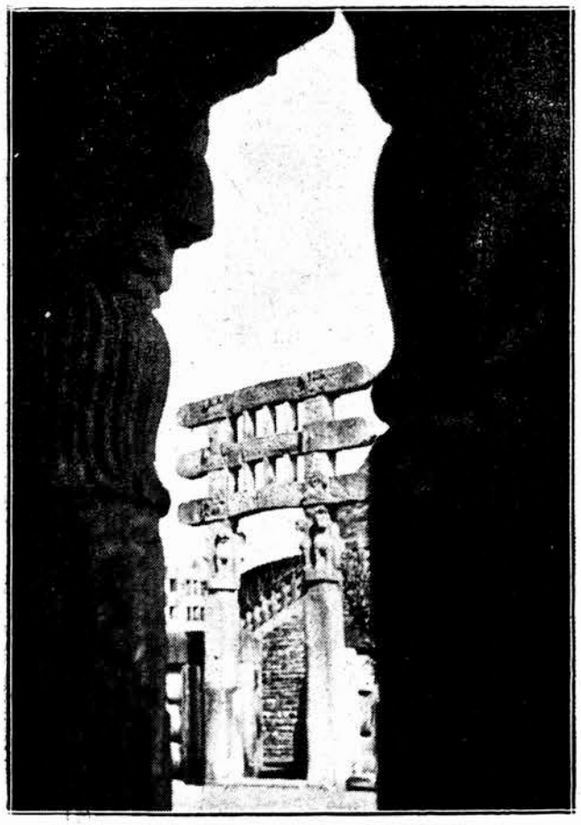


FROM THE JUMA MUSJID MINARET, DELHI

—*Jayant J. Mehta.*



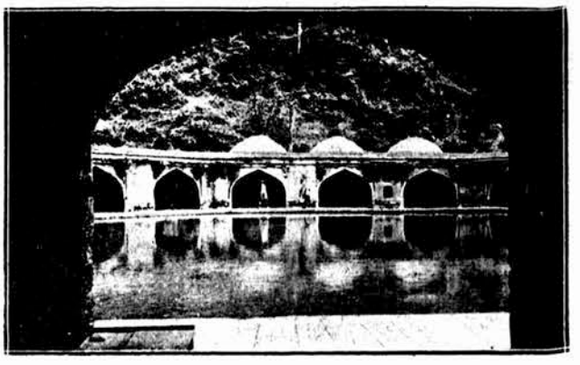
The Picturesque Torana Gate, Sanchi Stupa.
(Photo by J. J. Mehta).

"The Joy-riders."
(Photo by Boltenstern.)

Bombay fishermen weaving the nets.
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).

"Contentment."
(Photo by H. A. Khatai).

The Sea-Gate of Bassein Fort.
(Photo by M. D. Mhatre.)



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BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 29, 1936.

MAXIM GORKY

The Literary Architect Of Soviet Russia

BY: V. M. INAMDAR

Literature is said to be one of the many channels in which the energy of an age discharges itself. Just as behind every book can be felt the impress of the personality of the person who wrote it and just as behind every national literature can be traced certain differential characteristics as regards manner, spirit and tone so also behind the literature of any period can be perceived certain combined forces both personal and impersonal, which constitute the life of the period as a whole in all its varied manifestations—its political movements, religious thought, and philosophical speculation. The Time Spirit is said to influence in a distinctive manner, so that any work of art, however much it may profess to be independent of topical considerations and to be free from the contemporary distractions, must still savour of the peculiar atmosphere in which it sees the light of day.

UNIQUE DISTINCTION.

The above remarks, true of every writer, are certainly applicable to Gorki the writer but it is his unique distinction that the influence which he left on his age is far more weighty than the influence which the age itself exerted on him, and although it is true that but for his times Gorki would never have written what he has done, it is also true that his writings altogether changed the face of his nation and revolutionised the life of his countrymen. The life of Gorki was inseparably bound up with the life of Russia as a whole, and in the consideration of his work we cannot afford to effect an isolation between Gorki and the particular phase of life and civilisation through which Russia was passing, when he stepped on the scene to turn the whole nation inside out and intrinsic acquaint everyone with the intrisic value of every human being as a human being. It is mainly the result of his unquestioned sincerity, and single-minded devotion with which he threw himself into the cause of suffering humanity.

MAXIM GORKI

and of the potent and tremendous force which he kindled by the strength of his writings inside the very depths of the Russian society, that Russia was installed on the wheels of change and was extricated out of the "bog of stagnant waters". The contribution which Gorki made, therefore, to the regeneration of Russia and of the working class in particular renders his achievement as a writer intensely significant. When we know that the work of Gorki was greatly influenced by his times and the state of the contemporary Russian society, and when we know that the emergence of the Russian working class as a class by itself is mainly the result of his concentrated effort and power as a writer, it follows that any consideration of the work of the present writer necessarily involves a consideration of the state of the Russian society at the time when Gorki rose to fame, and of the influence which he exerted in the rejuvenation of its cramped national existence.

METEORIC ENTRANCE.

Gorki's was a meteoric entrance in the darkness and the disillusionment that prevailed in the literary life in Russia. He fought against the existing philosophies of passive acceptances, and strove to create an attitude of rebellion against the tendency to subserve oneself to an imposed autocracy and against the tendency to remain aloof from all social activities. Gorki was the first among Russian writers to have created in his writings a society of independent and confident individuals who were prepared to challenge the existing forces in society, and who were prepared to fight them face to face. He could never sympathise with those whose programme was to mutely obey and do things "as far as possible." The voice with which his creations spoke was deep, and was stern with the strength of an indomitable courage. It seemed to contain a note of challenge for all those others who hoped to do something for the Russian society through means of passive acceptance.

In almost all his writings of the years between 1892 and 1901 beggars and tramps received most attention, but these beggars and the tramps of Gorki's creation are without the despair and the destructive irresponsibility that are so fatal to the progress of any society. On the other hand they are like super-men strong and powerful, confident and self-possessed, and are exasperated by the terrible realities of life, exciting in the general reader not any sense of pity or compassion but a sense of awe that made others appear so insignificant in their presence. Gorki thus followed an altogether different path in the creation of his literary figures—a path quite unknown to his contemporaries. As will be clear from even a casual reading of "Once in a Fall" or "On the Rafts" Gorki adopted an unconventional method of portrature, throwing the literary conventions of his age to the winds. This created a great stir in the Russian critical circles and the creation of these unconventional and powerful figures was sometimes attributed to his imitation of Nietzsche but in fact Gorki was only foreshadowing the coming of the class dissensions, and was painting the emotions of the fighting working class that had been just created. In all these writings the tramps and the beggars though never themselves the members of the working class stand as proof of the truth that it is possible for any ill-fed and ill-clad wretch to remain an ideal and an exemplar as a human being.

A NEW PHASE.

From 1905 after his meeting with Lenin and others, and after his fame as a writer was considerably established begins another phase in the writings of Gorki. Up till now his stories teemed with discontented and complain-

(Continued on page 58)

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The Geneva Palace of Peace needs a thorough cleansing. There is an unpleasant reek of treachery in Assembly rooms, committee rooms, and corridors.

—Rt. Hon. D. LLOYD GEORGE.

"MR. HYDE OF THE HIGH ROAD"

Mo(to)ralising Of A Nebraska Judge

I am a polite man. At least, I pride myself that I am courteous and pleasant to my fellowmen, and that I observe all of those little niceties of conventional behaviour due from one person to another. So writes A. J. Bracken, County Judge, Chappell, Nebraska, in the Rotarian Magazine, Canada.

I have been taught from childhood that tipping my hat to a lady, taking the proper place as an escort of the fairer sex, and being respectful and considerate of the feelings of others is the proper thing to do; and I do it.

I would not presume to break in on the conversation of others, uninvited, or to display a pompous, brusque attitude toward those who enter my home or office.

All these and many other polite and courteous mannerisms I observe, as I make daily contact among my fellowmen, whether at home or abroad.

A DANGER.

But when it comes to wending my way through crowded thoroughfares and along highways, through traffic, in my high-powered car, I find that I am a veritable Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde. I have awakened to the fact that I am irritable and indifferent to the rights of others that I have at times exercised coarse and inhuman individualism in maintaining the supremacy of my right of the road. I find that this attitude toward my fellow-travellers has grown upon me daily until it is a power and danger to be reckoned with by those who encounter me in travel. Why is this?

I, who have never been known to elbow my way on foot through crowds, who always take pride in the fact that I am kindly and generous, especially to chi'dren, the aged, and the infirm, have awakened to the fact that I am a very impolite, coarse and inconsiderate person when behind the wheel.

Am I a polite man about town because I am fearful of physical attack, should I attempt to be otherwise? No, that cannot be the answer, for I know from strict examination that I bow to no man in physical fear. Is it because I like to nurse my ego and take pride in being considered polite and courteous? Perhaps to some extent, but I like to think that I am polite and considerate while about my daily tasks because it is a gentlemanly instinct and custom.

PASSING ON THE INJURY.

Custom, that is it. Now, perhaps I have a faint idea of why I am such an inconsiderate, blustering, ripping devil on the highways and in traffic jams. We are all creatures of habit and custom, and I presume I attained this habit of over-running the rights of everyone else on the highway and letting the devil take the hindmost, because someone else in the early days of my driving career did so to me. The natural thing for me to do was to retaliate and as I could not do it to the one who so unmercifully over-rode my rights, I subconsciously passed the injury to my feelings on to the next door unfortunate who happened to be in my way of travel; and so it grew and became a custom, until to-day when I take my seat behind the steering wheel I assume the pompous egotistical attitude that I am out to take care of myself, and let the other fellow beware!

Now, I realize that all this is a bad thing for me, that it is weakening my character and self-respect, and moreover it may result in my maiming or killing some unfortunate stranger, some member of my family, or myself. And yet, how am I to overcome such an attitude which has been built up in me during years of driving?

Am I to go carefully along the road, pulling off to one side while others less considerate go blithely by? Am I to lag along behind some wheezing "Model-T" making its progress of ten miles an hour up some long steep hill? Am I to bring my car to a full stop at all stop signs and railroad crossings, even when there is nothing approaching so far as my eye can reach? Am I to dim my lights and go along in semi-darkness while the oncoming highfalutin speedking blinds me with his bright lights?

In other words, am I to observe all the rules of courtesy on the highway that I do as a gentlemanly man on the sidewalk?

COURTESY OF THE ROADS.

Yes—I must break myself of this dual personality if I am honestly to call myself a consistently polite and courteous gentleman.

Will it be an easy habit to break myself of? No, I rather thank that 'mid the stress and hurry of the busy day, when my nerves are taut and time may mean the earning of another Almighty Dollar, I will forget myself and be inclined to fall back into that old insolent "take-care-of-yourself" attitude. But I can try. I know that each time I observe some nice little courtesy of the road, I will feel better about it and will have set the example for someone else who has fallen into this old dangerous and discourteous custom.

Further, I will not run the chance of being compelled to stand by and witness the poor torn and bleeding results of my arrogant haste and know—regardless of my audible protestations to the contrary—that I was to blame.

Finally, in the exercise of a reasonable restraint upon my passions and prejudices while on the highway, I may escape the front page casualty lists a while longer and in consequence enjoy a few more days on this mundane sphere from which, after all, I reivetant to depart.

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BEFORE THE CHEQUE & AFTER IN PARIS

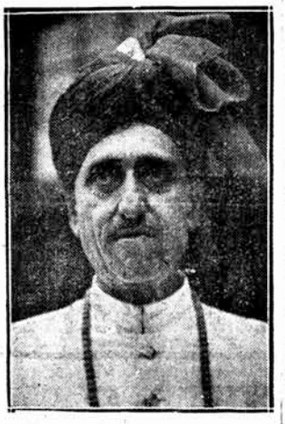
The Morning On The First Day Of The Month Makes Life Worth Living

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

There are as many Paris's as there are men who have seen it or written about it. Paris of Beaudelaire, Hugo, Balzac and the French classical writers of Moore, Lytton, Sinclaire Lewis, Mrs. Wharton, of the magazine short story writers, Paris interpreted in a few trenchant metallic phrases, impressed forever on your mind by short-hand staccato writing, by luminous insight into its chief elements. Hollywood has a way of introducing Paris on the screen, seen from some eminence by a pair of lovers who have flown, eloped, runaway to that city to find a romantic background for their love.

A Multifaced City

The objective reality called Paris of stone and brick and Notre Dame, of the Eifel Tower, the Opera, the Tuilleries, the Louvre, Monsieur, Madame, the French children in Champs Elyses, the newspaper stalls, Le Matin, Le Temps, and the sweet tall Mademoiselle of Le Rire, of the yellow books of the bookshops, of Lavabo, of the artificial flowers of the midinettes, is spread out in three dimensions. It is in the Bedacker, in the tourists' guides, in France, Paris lying beyond you, like some planet or star with which you are hardly concerned. Everyman leaves Paris with his own set of impressions, memories of smells, sounds, sights, mixed up by individual idiosyncracies into a creation whch depends on the personal equation. The mental design of the great city varies with different men. To some it is the Latin Quarter with its old homes, its bridges, its students, its bookshops, its gardens, with the Paris of wealth and fashion clouded away into insignificance, to others it may be just the Boulevards, and Rue de la Paix and Opera, and the neighbouring Cafes, and the great hotels in Rue de Rivoli, to some it may mean Ivalides, and the glory of French arms, and the tomb of Napoleon, L'Empereur de France, Marengo, Austerlitz, Rivoli and Soult, Ney and the great Marshals of Louis XIV, Joffre and Clemencau and the Unknown "Poilu" under the Arc de Triomphe, where an eternal flame burns to commemorate the heroism of the millions who died while serving France. The memory of French soldiers in the barracks at Versailles is stimulating. There is a long history behind them from the service in the armies of Rome,



Sir Umar Hyat Khan has been appointed a special A.D.C. to the King.

service under the imperial eagles, service under Charlemague service under the Bourbons, under Napoleons, under the modern Presidents under Poincare, now under Blum. You see them interspersed in the crowds on the promenades, civilian soldiers doing their compulsory training, France in uniform, to safeguard so much beauty, culture, tradition, from heartless foreigners, soldiers from the provinces, from where the wines come, from where the silks, from where beautiful black satin and perfumes come to delight the women of the world.

Intimate Experiences

To most Paris is just a vague impression of grey tincts, the L.C.M. of magazine articles, and films, and guide-books and the char-a-banc guides, and the picture postcards, with some abiding individual experience with hotel-keeper, garcon, cashier, tourist, chauffer, custom official or some lasting memory of a morning, or of a metallic Parisian sun, or of a grey cloudy day in Bois de Boulogne, or of the evening hour in Luxemberg, some intimate memory which is personal, wound up with that life-line, that stream-line of your life which was passed in Paris. These intimate experiences give to your memories their individuality. Who can forget the hectic, heartless cruel city of stones, and banks, banks with big glass doors, and flunkeys and big lemousines, and the luxurious activities of grill rooms, and big dining halls, on the last two or three days of the month when your pocket is denuded of its sacred content, when amidst millions of human beings you feel alone, your walk on the promenade is that of a lonely wanderer in the desert. The oasis is still far off, still forty-eight hours or more. By some magic incantation the cheque which means existence, life, personality, turns this desert again into an oasis, The banks look beautiful, you emerge from it thanking Allah for Paris. Oh! the morning on Paris on the first of the month makes life worth living. Every leaf on the tree partakes of your joy, your lunch at Pocardy's, your Cianti, your red wine, your fish, your sauce have a joy which no rascal can deprive. The gloom of the previous days, the harsh stones of the museums, the fog, resolve into nothingness.

That other man who passed by you disconsolately has not yet received his cheque, he might not receive it for some months, there are thousands like him, in varied degrees of disintegration, despair, tuberculosis, hunger. What about him? Well, we will go in the next cafe, order bock and talk about him, talk well, because we have money in our pockets, enjoy the luxury of a few tears, mix them with the passion of Christ, the picture in Madelin, the thousands of pictures of saintly suffering in the galleries, which now that we have some money we can enjoy. Your sleek companion in the stiff collar, with statistics, statistics which have brought him a Doctorate mixes his percentages, averages, death-rates, birth-rates, with your tears, your bock. Hours pass away, roll on, full of wise periods of Socialist flavour, enlivened by prophetic passion to do good, by the elevating burden of a mission. In the meanwhile, there is no hope of a cheque on the first four millions whose lives are decreasing in years, who are furnishing alarming percentages to your friend for his academic statistics.

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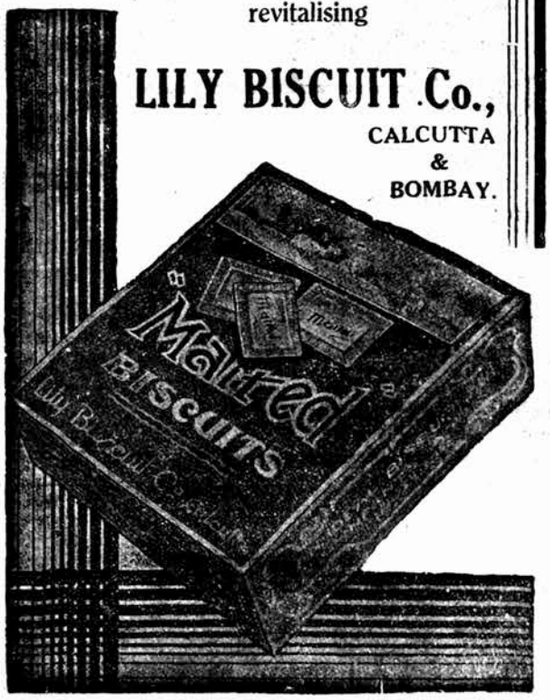

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Reactions Of The Spanish War

Neither Communism Nor Fascism Have Gained Much By It

These are not good days for either communism or fascism in Europe. The two movements are so much under a cloud, so much in the doldrums, that the ancient creeds of liberalism and toleration might opportunely do a little propaganda work with some success on behalf of their own well tried virtues. To draw the world's attention to the stout rock of democracy, still standing amid the smoke of the poison gas barrages of the offensive and counter-offensive of the two new faiths, would not do any harm, writes F T. Birchall in the "New York Times."

Communism is now obviously and distinctly on the run in Spain. President Azana's departure from Madrid, however it may be camouflaged as a tour of the government's "other fronts," needs hardly to be interpreted otherwise than as a preliminary to a larger exodus of authority, culminating in the surrender of the beleaguered capital. That will end for a while, in a welter of blood and a chaos of destruction, the atempt to plant communism in a country which, however backward in spots, does not want it Repercussions will be felt in other countries to which the Third International has been looking as possible next fields of action Communism in Europe is thus facing a serious setback.

FASCISM NOT ADVANCED

While, however, militarism disguised as fascism, or fascism in militaristic guise, whichever it is is slowly getting the upper hand in Spain, strangely enough its victories are not helping the cause of fascism at large in the rest of Europe. The Spanish civil war has been waged too bloodily and been accompanied by too many horrors to encourage partisanship in more peaceful countries. It is not at all certain yet that even Spain, when communism, syndicalism and anarchism are finally defeated and squelched there, will become a Fascist country. There is no lack of good reasons why it will not wholeheartedly become anything of the kind but become ruled by a sort of military oligarchy adopting some Fascist methods without the basic principles.

This at present is a debatable point. What is scarcely debatable, because it is an obvious fact, is that the Spanish civil war has not helped the cause of communism and fascism in countries which have not yet adopted the principles of either. The day of a European division into these two opposing camps has not yet dawned and is not even yet in sight. The fruits of both systems and the penalties attending their adoption by countries enforcing them have too forbidding an aspect to encourage imitation.

THE BASIC CONFLICT.

At any rate, the European issue as seen from London is not at all between fascism and communism. It is still a conflict between the powers who have obtained for themselves a goodly portion of the world's wealth and those who have not so succeeded. It is a line-up between the haves and the have-nots. Moreover, British political opinion refuses to consider communism as the paramount menace to society, despite the fulmination at Nuremberg and the picayune imitative efforts of Sir Oswald Mosley here to make it so.

British opinion, regarding with horror and loathing the events in Spain and condemning equally excesses on both sides, sees, nevertheless, developments there slowly moving towards a crushing defeat for communism and the Third International, which exemplifies and executes Communist aims Despite the Russian demarche in the Neutrality Committee, it is not believed that the International, which inspired that move and has been the active instigator of previous unrest in Spain, has even the wholehearted backing of the Russian Government.

RUSSIAN DIVISION

The reason for this belief is that Russia is now going through a painful process of returning to a nationalistic policy and the government would prefer, if it could, to concentrate on that change. Unfortunately, the situation in Moscow is complicated by the duality still existing in the mental make-up of its rulers in the Kremlin. Stalin is a national dictator, but he is also still the high priest of Bolshevism. It is not the first time that this curious duality has complicated things for Russia, but never has it been more plainly demonstrated.

A conversation between a leading British publicist and a candid representative of the Third International the other day brought out an amazing statement from the latter. The Englishman was discussing with the man from Moscow deficiencies in in Bolshevist activities in Spain

"It is surprising to me," he said, "that you people have sent to Madrid a crowd of revolutionary agitators but not one good soldier. Surely, what you should have done was to send fewer street corner orators and a military leader or two."

"Ah," replied the man from Moscow, "but you don't know how difficult it is for us to obtain even a single expert from Marshal Voroshiloff."

No better illustration of the cleavage existing in Russia between her world revolutionaries and her newly awakening nationalists is needed. The British people are becoming dimly aware of this cleavage. The well-informed in London have been cognizant of it for some time While they have no sympathy with fascism and regard their own Mosley as a cheap pretender and promoter of disorder for his own ends, they welcome the trouncing that is coming to communism in Spain because they expect to see Russian policies in Europe become more accommodating thereafter.

NAZI PROPAGANDA FAILS.

Nazi anti-Communist fireworks in Nuremberg also have had a curious effect, probably unforeseen by the skillful propagandists who set them off. Instead of stirring up neutral sentiment against communism the speeches of Hitler, Goebbels, Rosenberg and all the tribe of minor Nazi incendiaries have produced a wholly negative effect. American advertisers learned long ago that overstatement frequently kills sales. It was so in this case. Ordinarily successful, German propaganda, while effective enough upon German audiences, in this instance overshot the mark so far as the outside world is concerned. And this is not the first time it has happened

It has not escaped British observation that for the time being the influence of the Communist party in France as a result of the Red debacle in Spain, and even more because of the thinly disguised attempts to manipulate from Moscow the course of events in the French Republic, has suffered a setback. The liberal socialism of the Blum Cabinet seems to be gradually winning a victory over disorder and revolutionary agitation. The more liberal and less Socialistic that policy tends to become the greater its success. The lesson has not been lost here.

Thus the German problem and no other remains the issue on which the attention of the British Government and British public opinion are still concentrated. Communism has nothing to do with that and vainly is the Communist red herring or other smelly counter-irritants drawn across the trail.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

The question which perhaps most preoccupies British political circles to-day is the possibility of a definite alignment between Germany and Italy. With that in mind the closest watch has been kept upon conversations this week in Berlin between the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, and the men who direct German policy. The result of the observations has been on the whole reassuring

Rightly or wrongly, the British Foreign Office does not take the view that Mussolini is ready ready to be bound by an irrevocable agreement with Hitler. On the contrary, the impression here is that both dictators are playing a game in which each is trying to use the other as a pawn in effecting a combination the object of which is to blackmail British and France into conceding their respective desires. Both cannot obtain all they want The question is which shall attain his object first. The manoeuvring arouse the keenest interest among all watchful diplomats.

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Proverb And Maxims Scuttled

By J. B. BRACE

Smooth Waters Run Deep.—Yes, often not even ankle deep.

* * * *

Money Makes The Mare Go.—The whip makes it travel faster.

* * * *

When Poverty Knocks At The Door Love Flies Through The Window.—Only to return by the other window to peep in to see if love ever existed there at all.

* * * *

One Rotten Apple Makes The Others Bad.—Even without the rotten one the others are bound to be bad in time.

* * * *

FAINT HEART

A Faint Heart Never Won A Fair Lady.—That's alright: there is the lady who wins a faint heart.

* * * *

Ill Got, Ill Spent.—Ill got is always well spent because it is ill got. It is the well got that is often ill spent.

* * * *

Hell Is Wherever Heaven Is Not.—But he that delights to be in hell will find heaven there.

* * * *

Ill Comes Upon War's Back.—Peace rides on its tail.

* * * *

He That Walketh With The Virtuous Is One Of Them.—Quite so! He is just one of them. Would that he were virtuous too!

* * * *

One Eye Of The Master's Sees More Than Ten Of The Servants.—Especially when he returns late from the club after a gala night.

* * * *

Matchmakers Often Burn Their Fingers.—But they set fire to hearts.

* * * *

Religion Is A Stalking Horse To Shoot Other Fowl.—But there is always the danger of shooting itself one day.

* * * *

Religion Is The Best Armour But The Worst Cloak.—There is no better cloak than religion and no weaker armour than it.

* * * *

An Old Man In A House Is A Good Sign.—A very good sign of bad times.

* * * *

Be Content—The Sea Hath Enough Fish.—The trouble is when we cannot catch them.

* * * *

Better No Child Than A Bad One.—Far better a bad one than none at all.

* * * *

A Full Purse Never Lacks A Friend.—Its best friend is its owner. The empty purse, too, can boast of such a friend—a friend in distress.

* * * *

PEARLS BEFORE SWINE

Casting Pearls Before Swines.—The swine knoweth the full value of pearls and for that reason devoureth them not.

* * * *

A Morning After The Night Before.—A morning, as a matter of fact, starts at night. It is half night half day; so the morning after the night before is the night after the morning before.

* * * *

Might Is Right.—Go to the law courts for contrary proof of it.

* * * *

Guilty Conscience Pricks The Mind.—No! It is the pricky mind that guilts the conscience.

Providence Takes Cares Of Fools And The Blind.—Quite in accordance with the Divine Plan since to be a fool and to be blind are both Providential.

* * * *

Kettle Calling The Pot Black.—Not applicable when the Pulpit speaks to the Pews.

* * * *

Independence, Like Honour, Is A Rocky Island Without A Beach.—And yet it has to depend on the waters to retain its position as such.

* * * *

A Rolling Stone Gathers No Moss.—But it gathers wisdom and experience, and is clean and smooth.

* * * *

A Stitch In Time Saves Nine.—But unless it is time for nine stitches, a stitch before that time is much out of time. Who has heard of one stitch except in surgery?

* * * *

He That Takes Not Up A Pin Slights His Wife.—He is far better than the man who picks up pins to fight his wife.

* * * *

Heaven Is As Near By Land As By Sea.—A consolation for suicides.

* * * *

He That Can Master His Thirst Is Master Of His Health.—The only way to master it is to die of it.

* * * *

EAT AN APPLE

Eat An Apple On Going To Bed And You'll Keep The Doctor From Earning His Bread.—Don't be too sure of that. The doctor knows how to balance his budget when your life is in the balance.

* * * *

Listen In At The Keyhole And You'll Hear News Of Yourself.—But one single step that betrays your presence will reveal news about others.

* * * *

Put A Little Bit Away For A Rainy Day.—There was a woman that kept her supper for her breakfast and she was dead before the day. (May her belly rest in peace).

* * * *

Live Not To Eat But Eat To Live.—Living to eat seems to be the main purpose of life. If we could eat to live there would be no death.

* * * *

A Flow Of Words Is No Proof Of Wisdom.—Yet the best proof of wisdom is in the flow of words.

* * * *

Ask Thy Purse What Thou Shouldst Buy.—And if your purse be empty or you have no purse, you might as well ask your hat.

* * * *

Listeners Hear No Good Of Themselves.—Either they must be had or they must be deaf.

* * * *

A Full Belly Neither Fights Nor Flies Well.—What doth it matter so long as it sleeps well.

* * * *

He That Talks To Himself Talks To A Fool.—And he that talks to a fool talks to himself.

* * * *

Perseverance Performs Greater Works Than Strength.—But one must have the strength to persevere.

Few Physicians Live Well.—It doesn't so much matter so long as they die well.

* * * *

God Heals And The Physician Hath The Thanks.—But when He does not heal, why should the physician get the curse?

* * * *

Better Be Pitied Than Envied.—Who would cast his fortunes away only that he might revel in being pitied?

* * * *

Eat Enough And It will Make You Wise.—You couldn't have been eating enough if you were not already wise.

* * * *

GOOSE THAT LAYS GOLDEN EGGS

Kill Not The Goose That Lays The Golden Egg.—If you can find even the metaphorical goose that lays golden eggs, I'll find you a gander that will lay one.

* * * *

The Sweat Of Adam's Brow Hath Streamed Down Ours Ever Since.—It is mete therefore that Adam should suffer for our sins.

* * * *

What Is A Workman Without His Tools.—He is the Boss.

* * * *

A Ship And A Woman Always Want Trimming.—Wild boars, of course, do not need it at all.

* * * *

A Loan Should Come Laughing Home.—Particularly if you have no intention to repay it.

* * * *

A Great Lord Is A Bad Neighbour.—Because he cannot be bullied.

Love Is Blind.—And yet it finds its way in the dark.

* * * *

A BIRD IN HAND

A Bird In The Hand Is Worth Two In The Bush.—Not when that bird is a crow.

* * * *

The First Step Is The Only Difficulty.—Yes, if you have to pass the final examination before the preliminary one.

* * * *

He That Serves Everybody Is Paid By Nobody.—Because he pays himself.

* * * *

Every Cloud Has A Silver Lining.—Not when the sun is not shining.

* * * *

Beauty Is But Skin Deep.—That is just where beauty lies.

* * * *

Honour Buys No Beef In The Market.—I thought as much His Honour gets mutton free.

* * * *

As The Market Goes Wives Must Sell.—When the wife goes the market sells.

* * * *

Care Will Kill A Cat.—But it cures the patient.

* * * *

A Cat In Mitten Catches No Mice.—Nor does it want to catch any when it is off-duty.

* * * *

After Kissing Comes Great Kindness.—Especially when you kiss the child for the nurse's sake.

* * * *

Keep Your Tongue Within Your Teeth.—And yet a good tongue is a good weapon.

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INDIA'S HERBAL REMEDIES

Simple Plants And Drugs Have Been Known To Effect Most Remarkable Cures

(By G. ANNAJI RAO, M.A., B.L.)

If it were not for the arrogance and hostility displayed towards indigenous systems of medicine by the Indian Medical Council there would have been fuller and better enquiries on the part of registered medical practitioners into the ancient methods of cure prevalent in India. The strict injunctions against what is termed as "covering" prohibit many registered medical practitioners from experimenting in indigenous drugs on their own account. It is only when a Westerner patronisingly refers to his personal experiences of the indigenous methods of cure that the attention of the public is drawn to the possibility of there being something after all in the claims of "those quacks". As for the sage Medical Council, they merely turn up their noses in disdain and mutter their incredulity at anything useful being found in those "antiquated system" of medicine whether Ayurvedic or the Unani. Even the stray Westerner who throws in a word of two of praise towards India's Herbal Cures is constrained to bestow the words of encomium, because he has had personal experience of those cures. If he had been merely told about them by some one else, he would probably listen to them with the same disdainful incredulity, as the Medical Council of India.

Family Secrets

The critics of the indigenous systems of medicine attribute the popularity of the latter partly to their cheapness and easy accessibility and partly to a sense of orthodoxy or conservatism. Some of the critics would even attribute dishonesty and a false sense of local patriotism to those who recount the tales of the cures effected by indigenous drugs. Orthodoxy and conservatism have no doubt, a good deal to answer for in each country and it is equally open to Indians to retort that Westerners are as conservative in upholding their allopathic system of medicine as Indians undoubtedly are in upholding the dignity and traditions of Ayurveda.

Non-Indian observers who write about the cures generally lay stress on the cheapness as as well as the secretiveness of the medicines used in the cure of diseases. Do not Westerners keep certain receipes of theirs shrouded in as great secrecy? In fact, although all the medicines used by ordinary allopathic doctors are to be found in the British Pharmacopoea by those who care to study them the attending doctor always takes care to shroud his prescription in language unintelligible to the patient and his lay friends. It is not the doctor's duty to teach medicine to his patient or to explain the necessity for the use of any drug which he mentions in his prescription. His duty is to select the drugs that in his opinion will help to cure the patient. Unfortunately for the system, the existence of a separate agency for dispensing those prescriptions works out to be as costly in practice as the dual system of legal practitioners on the Original Side of the High Court. In the indigenous systems of medicine, the offices of the prescribing doctor and of the dispensing chemist are combined in one and the same person and the drugs, being indigenous and easily accessible, are not even a hundredth part of the value of the imported drugs.

Medicinal Basket

It is not my intention in this article to recount any of the numerous well known and easily accessible drugs which every Brahmin or Vaid family in the Indian countryside keeps for ready use in emergencies. All Vaids (Indian Doctors) are not necessarily Brahmins, though many Brahmin families have not yet lost touch with the practice of indigenous drugs. These indigenous herbs are invariably kept in separate packets inside a thick wicker basket which the family take good care to keep from the ravages of rats, cockroaches and other vermin. Periodically these drugs are taken out and cured in the sun and repacked to save them from developing mould. The old members of the family in charge of this medicine basket insist on this precaution—they never allow the herbs to come in direct contact with the earth, but always keep them above ground in a wicker receptacle. I remember this injunction of my elders particularly in my younger days when I used to assist in drying the herbs in the sun and in repacking them.

In the basket there used to be a root of a plant known as "bhaga tumbe", which is an infallible specific for sudden swellings of the tonsils. This root has to be ground to a fine paste in fresh lemon juice. About a teaspoonful of the paste slowly sucked in and swallowed reduces the swelling of the tonsils in two to five minutes. Other roots of plants like "ganda patkali", white "patkali" drugs like "kadubol," "guda kashta" or "jeshtimad," "aswagandha" "katuka-rohini," "kaljeera" and numerous others were to be found in the medicine basket. They are all household remedies. There is no mystery in their use. They are all described in the well known book of Dr. K. M. Nadkarni entitled the "Indian Plants and Drugs."

But the mystery treatments are not of mere Ayurvedic doctors, but of dealers of specifics. There are mystery specifics the secrets of which are jealously guarded. These are known only to certain families or only to priests in certain temples. The public know only that these specifics cure the diseases for which they are meant

Some Remarkable Cases

In my personal experience, I came across several cases where these indigenous specifics were used with remarkable success. I give a few of them below:—

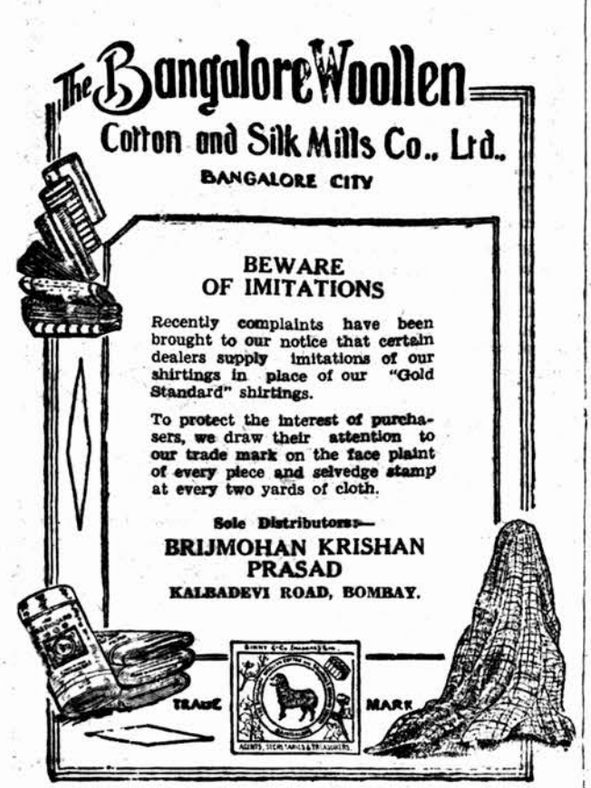
1. There is a family of Malayalee Vaids in or near Kasargod in South Kanara who can cure severe cases of carbuncle without surgical operation by mere external applications. A member of Chandaver family at Kasargod was once cured of carbuncle by this Vaid. When, however, a few years later another carbuncle appeared, the Vaid was himself down with fever. A surgeon was called and on the latter's insistence, the carbuncle was cut by a surgical operation. In medical language the operation was successful but the patient died, as the wound would not heal!

2. The priest of a temple at Mulki, S. Kanara, knows the secret of a plant, the root of which is guaranteed to cure the tendency to abortion in women due to painful periods. The root was tried in three cases to my knowledge with entire success. The children born are now over twenty years of age in each case. In the case of one patient a distinguished obstetric surgeon of Madras had even despaired of effecting any cure. But the child born after using the specific is now a stalwart youth and a graduate of the Madras University.

3. There is a family of Billavars who are regarded as untouchables—in or near Shirali in North Kanara. They hold the secret, not merely of brushing down pain or poison with neem-leaves, but of 'transferring' an abcess from a painful position in the human body to a much easier location in the course of 24 hours!—a feat which I am sure will make Western Surgeons gasp for its sheer incredibility! And yet the patient treated was none other than my eldest daughter who was then but four years old. She was suffering from a very painful abcess on the left collar bone, from which place the vaid got it transferred within twenty-four hours to the left fore-arm where it was less painful. After a week the abcess was made to develope an opening as of a boil. In two weeks the fore-arm was perfectly healed all by external application only! The members of my family can testify to this wonderful cure. A local Allopathic practitioner in my native town of Kundapur had insisted on the child being taken to a surgeon for operation at Mangalore, which is 60 miles distant. But, we came to hear of the "quack" who was unpretentiously effecting his cures at Shirali. So we took the poor child to Bhatkal which is near Shirali. The quack in all humility took only a four-anna piece with a cocoanut and "pan-veeda' as his remuneration and no more, though we could have given him at least five rupees. And he came on receipt of a bare verbal message after trudging two or three miles on foot and crossing the ferry on the way! What a glaring contrast this with our Allopatnic specialists who have to be paid at least Rs. 15 for mere consultation, with extras for carriage, for medicines and then for any operation if one is necessary

Where "Luck" Comes In

But the main fact to be borne in mind is the good luck of the patient. Sometimes the patient is unfortunate in not being able to secure the services of either 'vaids or hakim,' as in the above mentioned recurrence of the carbuncle. Sometimes the medicine, though known, is not available just when wanted. I have referred above to the medicine basket in use in my own family when I was a boy. My mother's maternal uncle, a sturdy old man of eighty years of age, was himself daily watering the thirty and odd cocoanut trees in our garden both morning and evening. One fateful evening he caught a severe cold and complained to my mother that he was developing a sore throat and his tonsils were rapidly getting enlarged. My mother searched in the medicine basket for the infallible root of "bhaga-tumbe." But alas! it had been lent to a neighbour a few days previously and the neighbour had neglected to return it. Enquiries elicited the fact that the neighbour had misplaced it, so that it could not be had when it was wanted most. The doctor was sent for, but before he could arrive after an elaborate toilet the poor old soul had died of suffocation from enlarged tonsils, which only proves that there is a destiny that shapes our ends—quacks or no quacks!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The "Thieves' Market" Of Bombay

Have you ever visited a Thieves' Market? That heterogeneous collection of people and things; that amazing hive of junk shops, the symbol of the eternity of business. There is some immense fascination about a Thieves' Market, with its shop upon shop dealing in the outcast things of man's existence, with their promise of treasure hidden under a load of unwanted rubbish. Who knows whether there is not a ming bowl lurking under the pile of China flung upon the floor in careless disarray, dust-covered and cracked; or a painting in the corner there with its look of being cosy for spiders, or perhaps some ancient brass.

Chor Bazaar in Bombay is in the heart of the city; the city that deals in new things, as it, in turn, deals in the old. It has an ancient odour of its own; some aroma that seeps up from the well of human emotions, human misery, perhaps even human vileness, for these myriad things, scattered in a million little rabbit holes, have passed through countless hands in time uncountable. There you may go to see the last life of an object, passing from its prestine splendour in the hands of one with gold, to one who offers coppers grudgingly. Such is the scene,. Alas, It is human.

Like A Rabbit Warren

What is the history in a place such as this, with its jumbled threads of past and futures weaving such a crazy tapestry? Saories seem to whisper out into the vibrant air, but there is yet no instrument of sufficient delicacy to catch the sounds. One is left to see and feel, and perhaps fathom something of the vast incongruity of life and the living.

It is a rabbit warren, there is no other word to describe the jumble of houses leaning on each other with the intimacy of time, the narrow, crowded streets, half shop, half path and the seeming infinity of it all. This is romance or so it seems to eyes nused to squalid surroundings. Everything is just a little dim, soiled and used by time. Perhaps it is there the romance, in the dimness, like a thing not understood.

Down a little alley, with shops on either side and rooms above, painted in a drab medley of colours known only to age and inclement weather, gramophones grind out tunes but barely recognisable, and children cry. Below, the noise of barter goes on; news, views and things, in the welter of China, pottery, glass, furniture and much that is unnameable. Enver Pasha looks out from from a soiled and dusty frame with a small look of disgust on his elegant face. He is lying in the road, his glory gone, his ideals, nothingness; even the glass is broken. Above him is a grinning mask of some God known to a dim age now forgotten Here is a decanter that once graced a well-laid table, but there is no stopper. There is a miniature tucked away among stones of no value, coral and amber beads. where did they come from? There are instruments that must have gleamed in a surgeon's cabinet, and those from laboratories, test-tubes and fine necked bottles. Even Opera glasses seeking to dim their lenses to shut out this magnified world to which they have sunk. Here are shoes, laceless, handless watchers and a hat that once was smart. Brass in profusion, all a little battered, dingy but clinging, to a million different shapes: Bowls plates, vases, figurines, trays and little cup-shaped bowls that once held wicks in oil, to light Divali.

The Knife-Sellers

Down the road is a gleam, a wicked gleam of metal. It is the shops of the knife sellers. Bronzed pink skins tell you that they come from over the mountains, from Persia and Kurdistan, Samarkhand and Bokhara, bringing their wares which they display on large trays with battered canopies overhead.....their shops. Old Spindles bejewelled with knobs of coloured glass sharpen these knives which glitter with a single, pointed meaning, lying there so innocently side by side. Some are large, some small, some with corrugated edgess and some sheathed. The handles are of dull wood even bone, and those from Bokhara, curved and inlaid with coloured stsones. Theirs' is but one message to him who sees them: To cut, even to kill.

Further are shops selling bottles, all sorts of bottles: medicines, wines, oils, perfumes, empty but not useless yet. Then the clothes shops, the paradise of dishonest servants, who sells the shirt, tie and coat that will not be missed until too late, when it will have found a way, who knows, into some sordid ill-lit room in the town; covering a back that knows too much of disillusion and poverty. Then come the shops full of furniture, these. the higher class in this lower world. for every strata of life has a caste system of its own. Here the owners sit at twilight on chairs in front of their shops, smoking hookas or 'birrees', gossiping or discussing the next days races, for they are keen race-goers. So keen that they will sell on Fridays what they would not give for twice the amount on another day. Their shops are clean, replete with even modernware not touched too often with the human hand Inside the shop there is scarcely room enough to walk so crammed is it with desks, cupboards, tables, show-cases and chairs; pseudo-jacobean, pseudo-French, pseudo-modern; a perfect example of the bourgeois reaction to a vogue. There were even electric lights, if dim.

Opposite an old, old woman walks up to a shop which is a jumble of iron, tin pots, rusty nails and twisted bits of metal. With infinite care, as though selecting a gem, she picked up a handful of nails and asks the price. She shakes her head mournfully and replaces a few nails, hands the man a pice. Her second she reserves for an old beer bottle. It would be useful for oil. The man in the tin shop puts a flame under an antiquated fan. Slowly the blades creak round and he sits back in cool luxury, the cynosure of all eyes.

Old China

A large car rolls up before a shop in which there is mainly China It is a gleaming, luxurious car, ill-ssuited to these surroundings. Interest immediately wakes up while a small crowd gathers as though for entertainment: business will be good to-day. The shop-keeper is anxious to sell his wares and fondless dusty old plates and bits of pottery with the air of connoisseur. He might so easily be the be-spectacled little man in one of those incredible shops for curios in the West, which strive for just this morbid glamour to attract a gleaming, polished, new world.....factory-bright. But the buyer has come, it is obvious, because he has heard that he might find something worthwhile ridiculoussly cheap, he does not find what he wants, and so he departs. Slowly the crowd melts away, the shop-keeper replaces everything, not for neatness or display, but because time dictates: something has been moved out of its accustomed groove A vague unseeing look passes over his eyes, a little film of futility that makes them prematurely old. His grey beard droops unhennered, but there will never come to time when he can leave this world of his and go on that cherished pilgrimage to Mecca. It is always to-morrow, and then to-morrow. I shall sell something to-morrow, bussiness is not good to-day.—"Indian State Railways Magazine".

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Books & Their Writers

A PHILOSOPHIC POEM

THE QUEST ETERNAL. By Brajendranath Seal. Oxford University Press.

This is a bold experiment, it is an attempt on the part of a philosopher and an artist to give to philosophical ideas poetic forms.

"The ideas here sought to be "coined" into life and personality, if not into flesh and blood, are what the author would term immanent ideas, the stuff of our life, the warp and the woof of our world-consciousness, iridescent instinct flashing into reflection." The ideal aimed at in this highly learned poem is "poise and balance of reason and imagination" without any effort towards lyrical furor. There is a terse economy in subjective imagery. There is a distinct effort to atrophy "amorphous and essentially unpoetic indefiniteness of outline which is the bane of subjective poetry."

The poem is divided into three parts, three separate quests: the "ancient", the "Medieval," and the "Modern" in which contemporary idealisms and philosophical systems are given poetic expression. It is not a history of culture but as the author himself tells us in a highly interesting and explanatory preface, "what" is aimed at is not historicity, but the imaginative apprehension of the soul of an age, its humanism, its universe idea and its God-consciousness, viewed from the standpoint of the living probems of to-day."

Whether the author has completely succeeded in putting into poetry the philosophical ideals of the human race depends on the view one takes of poetry. Shiva may have feet of clay, but they are not in these lines.

The Muses danced, and swept the clouds,
In lyric pageantry!
Or
O Void! abysmal Mystery!
Meseemed one heaveless, dark expanse within me spread,
Endlessly;
Slowly it pulsed, and swooned, and pulsed again,
Contracting slow, till centrewards was bred.
A throbbing point,—a soul in pain?
But here and there the poet's muse gets too learned and philosophical.

O Voice! O Response de Profundis, one wonders if de Profundis strikes the correct note. It does not make the line musical, it enchains the muse. The difficulties of writing poetry in a foreign language for our countrymen are manifold, we are apt to fall in the too too beaten path of poetic words and phrases without scentilating their use and yet we have the following:

From the yawning chasm in me
Pan is fled!
Pan is dead!
Void! Void! Void!
In the abyss of Soul's night
I am lone!
I am mad!
By this ever storming main,
Howling Infinite.

R. V.

PROSE-LYRICS

SONGS OF A WANDERER. By P. R. Kaikini. New Book Company. Kitab Mahal, Bombay.

These exquisite prose-lyrics hold out a great promise, though one is afraid that the shadow of Tagore may prove dangerous. There is a great temptation to imitate—in the case of aspiring young poets, often it proves fatal. It is true that there are poets' poets, but their muse is too strong to collapse. On the contrary it is led to greater achievements. This sort of prose-poetry is, as Prof. Menezes says in his foreword to the author's Prose-poems on Truth Beauty and Nature, "is a profound symbol of.....tragedy." It is a "fatality" that we are forced to accept and under that poignant weight our muse has to sing.

"You came to me with your ears filled with the ancient music of your far-off dew-helled land. But I have deafened them with the quivering song played on the heart-strings of my sorrow and joy." It is all beautiful, elevating, musical, but we are afraid there is a "fatality" about it which makes it all the more poignant.

R. V.

Mr. Gallacher's Autobiography

REVOLT ON THE CLYDE. William Gallacher. M.P. (Lawrence and Wishart. 10s. 6d.)

In the bitter cold of a frosty Northern morning a young boy of ten gets up at dawn to go and deliver milk from six to half past eight. Then he goes to school. He is paid a shilling and a few coppers every week. He comes back with his earnings of the week and gives them to his mother who goes out washing to keep the home for her children.

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Books & Their Writers

A PHILOSOPHIC POEM

THE QUEST ETERNAL. By Brajendranath Seal. Oxford University Press.

This is a bold experiment, it is an attempt on the part of a philosopher and an artist to give to philosophical ideas poetic forms.

"The ideas here sought to be "coined" into life and personality, if not into flesh and blood, are what the author would term immanent ideas, the stuff of our life, the warp and the woof of our world-consciousness, iridescent instinct flashing into reflection." The ideal aimed at in this highly learned poem is "poise and balance of reason and imagination" without any effort towards lyrical furor. There is a terse economy in subjective imagery. There is a distinct effort to atrophy "amorphous and essentially unpoetic indefiniteness of outline which is the bane of subjective poetry."

The poem is divided into three parts, three separate quests: the "ancient", the "Medieval," and the "Modern" in which contemporary idealisms and philosophical systems are given poetic expression. It is not a history of culture but as the author himself tells us in a highly interesting and explanatory preface, "what" is aimed at is not historicity, but the imaginative apprehension of the soul of an age, its humanism, its universe idea and its God-consciousness, viewed from the standpoint of the living probems of to-day."

Whether the author has completely succeeded in putting into poetry the philosophical ideals of the human race depends on the view one takes of poetry. Shiva may have feet of clay, but they are not in these lines.

The Muses danced, and swept the clouds,
In lyric pageantry!
Or
O Void! abysmal Mystery!
Meseemed one heaveless, dark expanse within me spread,
Endlessly;
Slowly it pulsed, and swooned, and pulsed again,
Contracting slow, till centrewards was bred.
A throbbing point,—a soul in pain?
But here and there the poet's muse gets too learned and philosophical.

O Voice! O Response de Profundis, one wonders if de Profundis strikes the correct note. It does not make the line musical, it enchains the muse. The difficulties of writing poetry in a foreign language for our countrymen are manifold, we are apt to fall in the too too beaten path of poetic words and phrases without scentilating their use and yet we have the following:

From the yawning chasm in me
Pan is fled!
Pan is dead!
Void! Void! Void!
In the abyss of Soul's night
I am lone!
I am mad!
By this ever storming main,
Howling Infinite.

R. V.

PROSE-LYRICS

SONGS OF A WANDERER. By P. R. Kalkini. New Book Company. Kitab Mahal, Bombay.

These exquisite prose-lyrics hold out a great promise, though one is afraid that the shadow of Tagore may prove dangerous. There is a great temptation to imitate—in the case of aspiring young poets, often it proves fatal. It is true that there are poets' poets, but their muse is too strong to collapse. On the contrary it is led to greater achievements. This sort of prose-poetry is, as Prof. Menezes says in his foreword to the author's Prose-poems on Truth Beauty and Nature, "is a profound symbol of.....tragedy." It is a "fatality" that we are forced to accept and under that poignant weight our muse has to sing.

"You came to me with your ears filled with the ancient music of your far-off dew-helled land. But I have deafened them with the quivering song played on the heart-strings of my sorrow and joy." It is all beautiful, elevating, musical, but we are afraid there is a "fatality" about it which makes it all the more poignant.

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Mr. Gallacher's Autobiography

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MEMORABLE SIEGE OF BASSEIN

By M. J. CARR

The Fall Of This Once Opulent City Of Palaces And Cathedrals To The Marathas Sounded The Death-Knell Of Portuguese Power In The North

It seems to be an irony of fate that when Bombay, during the 17th century, was an obscure group of islands, there were two Portuguese cities, one north and one south, thirty miles distant from Bombay on either side, of great fame and wealth. The one in the south was Chaul, whose history can be traced from very early times, and the other Bassein, a city of purely Portuguese creation. All that district round about Bombay which is known as Salsette is rich in historic associations from the earliest times. Thana and Kalyan were important ports and centres of trade known to Greek merchants and travellers of the early centuries of the Christian era. Marco Polo, who visited Thana in the Middle Ages, gives a glowing account of that place, describing it as one of the most important ports on the western coast and the capital of a rich and flourishing province. He notes the chief products of the place, mentioning, among others, the manufacture of silk cloths, the fine texture and quality of which was known to all merchants from abroad. Even down to this day one comes across the famous "Thana cloth," hawked in the streets of Bombay.

Bassein has no great antiquity to boast of because in the near vicinity there were great marts of commerce and besides Thana, Kalyan and Chaul there was Sopara, six miles north of Bassein, a place of much importance. This Sopara under the name Shurparaka appears in the Mahabharata and its old Hindu fame supported the great Orientalist Renand's opinion that Sopara is Solomon's Ophir mentioned in the Old Testament (B.C. 1000). Yule, another authority, also notices the close likeness between the names Sopara and Ophir. Salsette attracted in early times the various Hindu cultures, religious and secular. One has only to visit the famous cave-temples and shrines strewn all over the place, such as Elephanta Island, Borivli and Chaul. All these still exist in a good state of preservation leaving to posterity as the remains and monuments of a wonderful age in the cycle of history.

Mahomedan Invaders

It was in 1331 that the fury of the Mahomedan invaders was first felt in Aurangabad, which was ravaged by Malik Kafur, the general of Ala-ud-din under whose sovereignty it continued for about forty years. In course of time that portion of the Deccan comprising the Konkan coast became subject to the rule of the Deccan Mahomedans until the arrival of the first European power in the East—the Portuguese.

Bassein, or Vasai (settlement) as it was known to the Mahomedans, was a port of minor importance. Its name can hardly be traced in the chronicles of those times. It first occurs in the account of the Portuguese Barbosa (1514), who describes it under the name of Baxay "a town of the Moors", noted for its timber trade and as a ship-building centre. Together with Agashi, Bassein was known for its timber, in which the surrounding district seems to abound. One may note that even up to the present day skilful and ingenious carpenters are drawn from this district for employment in Bombay. In 1526 the Portuguese established a factory, but this brought them in continual troubles with the local powers and in 1521 in revenge for some hostile act on the part of the Gujerat Kings the Portuguese laid waste the whole of the Bassein Coast. Bahadur Shah, to put a stop to such furies, fortified Bassein. A citadel was built, both the creek and the sea sides were strengthened and a large garrison of about 15,000 cavalry and infantry was kept in constant vigilance against the Portuguese. But the Portuguese sailing up and down the coast in the early years of the 16th century had already made up their minds to wrest from the local powers a few ports of importance on the coast and after having secured some on the lower coast they turned their attention to Bassein. Nuno da Cunha in 1531 collected a great Portuguese fleet of 150 sail, which he reviewed in Bombay harbour. With this powerful armada he proceeded towards the north. At sight of such a formidable force, Malik Tokan, the guardian of the Bassein fortress, made overtures for peace; but Nuno da Cunha was determined to try his force and prove the might of his power. He proposed terms which were too harsh for Malik Tokan to accept them. Accordingly the Portuguese made a dash, all the horrors of war were unleashed, the whole coast was plundered, the citadel was razed to the ground and the enemy put to flight.

Under Portuguese Sway

Nuno da Cunha asserted the superiority of the Portuguese in a contest of arms and the formidable armada sailed northwards for Diu, the reduction of which was the grand aim of this redoubtable Portuguese. In 1533 the Sultan Bahadur of Gujerat was at variance with the Moghul Emperor, so he eagerly sought the alliance of the Portuguese on whom he depended for the supply of horses and artillery. In a treaty with the Portuguese drawn up on December 23rd, 1533, he not only cedes Bassein to them, but grants the right to build fortifications and to levy taxes on the Red Sea. Their possession of Thana, Bombay and Salsette secured a few years before was confirmed. From this year dates the prosperity and grandeur of Bassein which was to immediately follow the acquisition.

Rapid Rise Of Bassein

The rise of Bassein after 1534 is something phenomenal in history, but this rise was parallel to the power and influence of the Portuguese in the East which was paramount during the whole of the 16th century. Already during this period in Musulman histories Bassein is spoken of as one of the European ports, strongly fortified and an important centre of trade. Bassein being the headquarters of a rich tract of country around it soon developed into an opulent city and in wealth and importance it was second only to Goa. According to the accounts of travellers of the 16th century Bassein was famous as the seat of wealthy country gentlemen. Goa was a busy centre, it was the seat of Government and the rich merchants and men of wealth preferred the more quiet Bassein where in that small city they could saunter away their time in lozy indolence fanned by the breeze of the Arabian Sea. Shortly after 1590 the fortifications of a well organised city were begun and finished about the close of the century. Being a good distance from Goa, Bassein assumed the title of "the city of the north," and its guardian, "the general of the north." By 1600 that small area surrounded by high walls, contained palaces, public offices, churches and monasteries warehouses, streets and squares. The missionaries mingled with the soldiers and a good deal of the city was covered with ecclesiastical buildings. Bassein became the headquarters of an evangelising mission and from thence the missionaries proceeded to the surrounding districts pulling down the Hindu temples and building in their stead Christian edifices. The most famous of these Church builders was Father Antonio do Porto who has built so many churches in Salsette that he has earned for himself the title of "the Apostle of Salsette." So famous a city was Bassein in the 16th century that we find descriptions of it in almost all the great travellers of that time: Diego de Conto, Francois Pyrard, Pietro della Valle, Linschotten, Dr. Fryer and Dellon. The latter especially seems to be well acquainted with the insides of the inquisitorial prisons of Portuguese India. He gives harrowing descriptions of the Inquisition which was established at Goa.

Seeds Of Ruination Sown

But the prosperity and grandeur of the city was not to last long—at least it was to last as long as the Portuguese power was supreme and undisputed. The Portuguese themselves sowed the seeds of ruination of their power in India. Would it not be surprising that a small nation like Portugal to carve out an empire in the East, a nation not endowed by nature with the talents of industry, energy and sound practical judgment like that of the ancient Romans and the modern English. Their empire in the East was more the outcome of happy fortuity in being the first in the field of exploration. That splendid spirit of chivalry which manifested itself in the opening of the 16th century was too brilliant, too glorious to last long and Portugal stands to-day as being one of the glorious failures after being offered a splendid opportunity of empire building.

With the death Don Joao de Castro passed the era of Portuguese chivalry and the splendour of arms at the very time when there was sore need of such men to carry on and sustain a succession of brilliant feats of arms that have no parallel in the history of any other nation. Towards the middle of the 17th century an organised system of plunder and despotism was followed by the degenerate Portuguese; they lost their foundation of all their real power in the East through simply making themselves into merchants, factors, sailors, priests to the utter neglect and even abandonment of agriculture, national industry and a sound sys-

(Continued on page 56)

How fascinating is the beautiful smile of an attractive woman! No man can resist it. Less fortunate women envy it. But no smile is beautiful if the open lips disclose stained, discolored teeth and unhealthy, receding gums.

Discriminating people now recognize the above fact and have turned, by hundreds of thousands, to the exclusive use of FORHAN'S. There are, of course, other toothpastes, but Forhan's is a *double-duty* toothpaste—scientifically developed and compounded for the specific purpose of keeping both teeth and gums bright, sound and healthy.

Women, if you wish to continue fascinating,-Men, if you still desire to attract women,-take good care of your teeth and gums through the daily use of Forhan's.

Write for free sample to: Muller Maclean and Co., Inc., 38 T Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Name .....

Address .....

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The B. B. C.'s Joke—One Against "Art And Empire"—Supreme Detachment From Sense—Evening At The Taj—The Caravan Passes By—"Impressionistic" Art—"Modernistic" And "Peculiar"—Truth And Beauty Sadly Imprisoned—"Sunsets" And "Sundowns"—"Few Generations"—Dream—Nightmare—Or "Portent?"

"Representatives of art centres in India are", so runs a press message from New Delhi, "invited by the British Broadcasting Corporation to help the production of a special publication 'Art And Empire' to be issued this Christmas .... The publication will give reproductions (about half a dozen to each country in the Empire) representative of work by modern artists. The photographs should not be taken coloured and should be taken directly from the picture. "The publication of such photographs will be" assures the kindly message, "greatly in the interest of the artists, giving them opportunity to exhibit their pictures alongside contemporaries in Great Britain and the Dominions Those wishing to submit photographs should despatch them immediately, certainly not later than December 1, to Miss M. Scott Johnson, Public Relations Executive, British Broadcasting Corporation, Broadcasting House, London, W.I."

I have given almost every detail of the message. So that, aspiring artists even in this benighted section of the Empire may see light and hope. It is not my fault if the message from New Delhi is dated 20th November and the artists are asked to "despatch" and "submit" their photographs 'certainly not later than December 1' to Miss Scott Jhonson, Public Relations Executive, London, W.I.

B. B. C.'s
Great Enterprise

Nor is it my fault that 'about half a dozen' photographs are assigned 'to each different country in the Empire'. The meticulous instructions about the photographs artists are asked to 'submit' to Miss Scott Jhonson 'immediately' and the irresistible reference to the B.B.C.'s publishing enterprise 'greatly to the interests of the artists' combined with the peremptory tone of the message left me no other alternative except to share the joke with my readers. Its supreme detachment from sense is truly imperial in the scale of comic bombasts.

Wrong Place
And Thoughts

Perhaps, this irreverent mood was evoked by a mind agitated, disturbed, in its musings. As it happened, I sat musing one evening at the Taj now near the Gateway of India...:—"Are there artists in India?... Where Are they going?....." The wrong place to think these thoughts, I know. The wrong occasion to question the eyes that were, presumably, seeing the exhibition of paintings. I know. But these just happened. I tried to close my eyes. I wanted to forget the place and the occasion. I found it unnecessary as I sat reconciled and resigned to see and listen to women and men that mattered. And, as the obviously cultured caravan passed by I picked up many a valuable fragment of wisdom they flung around in lavish, unstinted, generosity. The subdued atmosphere of the 'lively sense of wonder' without which it was said beauty can neither be appreciated nor translated' pervaded the cathedral sanctity of the exhibition aisle.

Whispers
Differed

And, although whispers differed as opinions differed about the

"Composition" which attention as the outstanding picture of Kumari Amrit Sher-Gill at the exhibition last week at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

strongly contrasting units of paintings on the frontier walls, the "lively sense of wonder" punctured pungently with "impressionistic knowledge. Whether one artist had her "inspiration" from the West, her medium oils, or another had his 'genius' of Indian art 'at its best' sparkle in water colours, to the great initiated they were both 'impressionistic'.

"Admirably Suited"

The 'impressionistic' art was I heard 'admirably suited to portraiture which was her best-department of painting' and 'in a manner of speaking' indicated the 'evolution of her art'. Volumes of words were not enough adequately to convey the marvellous sense of colours, design and composition' of the other artist. But he was also 'highly impressionistic'. True, 'often purely imaginative' they were 'vividly real and 'amazingly beautiful'. My attention was turned to 'the famous figure in the world of Indian art' and to the lady who was recognised as "a portent of what's to come" when in 'a few generations' progress seized 'the mass of Indian womanhood in the upper and middle class." I should have noticed the pathos in the 'upper and middle classes" mass of womanhood.

Lively Sense
Of Wonder

But I was carried away by the 'lively sense of wonder' which at one juncture saw the 'mass' of Indian womanhood of course of 'the 'upper and middle classes' barred 'for centuries' saw them a few minutes after 'defying the traditions' of exactly 'four thousand years'. The lady artist and 'portent' of the 'mass' of Indian womanhood resented the 'impressionistic' label. But did that matter? If she did not hear the name of 'Louis' Manet she should have. For her 'newer paintings display a pronounced tendency that way'. And, why should one in an atmosphere impregnated with 'a lively sense of wonder' worry any way about facts? If one painter did not do the 'murals for India House', his brother did. Somebody was, surely, 'responsible' for the murals in India House. Facts, knowledge, are so 'modernistic.' Do you admire them? I don't. I like "sunsets and dappled skies, the moonlight's trail upon ripp ing water, pretty flowers in all their gorgeous colours, cornfields waving in the breeze."

Distortion Modern
And Peculiar

Again "impressionism", accompanied by 'distortion' began to disturb the aisle like so many agitated ameus. I tried to look up. I thought the reference was to the paintings on both sides of the hall. But I followed the whispered trend and incredibly discovered that the paintings in water-colours which took quite an amount of liberties with anatomy, perspective, colour as well as composition were not perceived in "distortion". The reference was to the oils on the opposite wall. I looked down and learnt that the water-colours were 'purely imaginative pictures. extreme examples of the Tagore School and mythological subjects', despite 'the peculiar distortion common to Indian painting have a 'refreshing vigorous realism'. Did I hear that the 'very modern painter' sees beauty in 'distortion'. And, I am no admirer of this so-called modernistic style'. But I do admire the 'peculiar distortion common to Indian paintings.'

Sad
Imprisonment

Truth and beauty 'thus imprisoned must of necessity be static (they can nevertheless suggest 'a refreshingly vigorous realism") as though a moment from the flood of eternity had been imprisoned in all its colour (like the pretty flowers in 'all' their gorgeous colours) and appeal. And, as the 'static' beauty and truth reveal 'refreshingly vigorous realism' the artist gifted with the rare power 'to prison' the glorious moments that 'move all men to admiration' and 'a few' to 'excellent art'.

"Veritable Paradise"

Suddenly, my 'lively sense of wonder' was again knocked into existence by the 'veritable paradise' on the other wall. Again the touching solicitude for 'future generations'. This time the lady artist was not a 'portent' but 'Art personified'. What does it matter if her work recalled 'Lou's' Manet or Frangonard. 18th Century France or the 'so-called modernistic style' of to-day? Does it matter if Baroda Ukil is sometimes Ranada Ukil or Sarada Ukil?

What is in a name or facts after all? The artist, any artist, "selects the mysterious twilight hours for the time of his pictures. He delights in the tender melancholy of the sundown, when the long dark shadows spread themselves of the earth and the hush of the very universe seems to brood over his subjects".

The Mere
Artist And Art

I forgot the exhibition, the paintings, the artists as I listened to these women and men that mattered. There was so much for the ears that the eyes forgot to function, so much, clever scholarship and poetry, so lavishly sprinkled that I failed to note the mere artists and the language of painting in acutely stunned lively sense of wonder—until one of the artists—merely an artist—rudely woke me up and told me that I was reading the newspaper notices of the Ukil and Kumari Sher Gill's Exhibition.

Dream Nightmare
Or, Portent

How could it be? How can you expect two evening papers touched by the same pensive feelings about sunsets and sundowns, prophesying about future generations? How can one think of such, shall one say, unique unity of emotions, the common impulse to prophesy the generations and the "lively sense of wonder" which makes words, facts, knowledge, name insignificant? Could my eyes disbelieve what my ears told me? Or, was it a dream imprisoning "a moment from the flood of eternity". Or was it a 'portent?'—the kindly wise light that heralds the dawn or fades away at the sundown? I wonder. But I survive. What a wonderful thing it is to have a "lively sense of wonder". No wonder "arty" reactions to art demand poetic prose.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Continued)

"THE FAITH OF A BUSINESS MAN"

THE FAITH OF A BUSINESS MAN. By Augus Watson, Ivor Nicholson and Watson 5s. net.

Yielding to several requests to publish his addresses as Chairman of the Congregational Union 1935-36, Mr. Watson has published them in book form. There are some good and successful men these days whose simple faith has survived the storm and cataclysm of this irreverent century, who have stuck to the beautiful parables and the gentle teachings of the Nazarene. They have found their Faith helpful not only in their life but in the complex economic problems of our age. Mr. Watson is one of them. The book is a Christian's appeal to make more use of Christ in the affairs of the day.

"Have we tried to live as Christ would have lived had He been in our place? Did the shame and the injustices of life kindle in our hearts the same burning anger that it aroused in His? Have we striven as He strove to reveal through our lives the unchanging and inexhaustible love of God?" There is something so beautiful and pathetic in this loving reliance on a creed so misused like Christianity. The biological greed of man has proved too powerful for those poignant pleadings called "The Sermon on the Mount." "In Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, but we are all brothers one of another." is a beautiful truth, but it means little in real politik. The author himself knows how far this world has drifted away from Christian ideals.

"...To the Christian every race has equal rights, privileges and responsibilities. It is easy to state this but very difficult to apply it. Recently in my own city, a very distinguished and gifted Indian came to speak for us at a city meeting. We were prepared to extend to him a warm welcome as a platform speaker, but found the greatest difficulty in finding a hostess who would entertain him in her home, and that in spite of the fact that he came here as the representative of the Christian church, and was speaking from a Christian platform."

It is not a clever book, but it ligious man who has retained his Faith through troubled times and believes in "good character," in good character based on religion.

To us in this country a few words from Garibaldi quoted by the author in this highly interesting and instructive book have a peculiar appositeness.

"Let those who wish to continue the war against the stranger, come with me. I offer neither pay, nor quarters, nor provisions; I offer hunger, thirst, forced marches, battles and death. Let him who loves his country in his heart and not with his lips only, follow me."

R.V.

REPRINTS

HAVELOCK. By Archibald Forbes.

LORD LAWRENCE. By Sir Richard Temple.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER. By Colonel Sir William F. Butler.

Macmillan and Co., Limited.

The above three biographies are reprints in the English Men of Action Series. For those who are interested in the story of the expansion of British power in India these are very readable biographies. Considering that the literature on Indian history is rather limited these books do fill a need. Much water has flown in the Ganges and the Jumna since they were originally published. There being a woeful dearth of historical literature pertaining to Indian subjects. Our thirst has to be quenched from varied sources, some reliable, some partial and prejudiced, some merely romantic. A history of India is yet to be written. Meanwhile books of this description have a distinct value.

R. V.

A TREASURE OF KNOWLEDGE

AN OUTLINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS: Edited by Naomi Mitchison, Published by Victor Gollancz. Ltd., London. Price 5 shillings.

This book of about 900 pages is almost a treasure of knowledge within easy reach. It deals with such subjects as science, civilization and art comprising all of what a man of this century ought to know. Though styled as a book for boys and girls, it is equally useful to those men and women who care to know the world around them. The various subjects follow in regular sequence of ideas, which, coupled with clarity of language and the ease of treatment, make the book a valuable asset to every school and college library. In this country, where the examination system leaves on our young generation a deplorable tendency to keep only to prescribed textbooks, we would commend this book to teachers and parents alike.

N.

A VALUABLE HAND-BOOK

New Edition Of "Europe Since The War"

EUROPE SINCE THE WAR, by Hampden Jackson, (New Edition), Victor Gollancz, London 3s. 6d.

Hampden Jackson has the genius of making history read like a story. His "Europe Since The War," therefore, may be recommended not only to the journalist and student of current politics as a valuable hand-book full of just the necessary information for them but also to the general reader as an interesting and readable volume. The new edition brings the book right upto 1936 and hardly any post-war event of importance in European politics has been left unmentioned. It is really amazing how such a wide subject has been compressed within the range of hundred and fifty pages without losing either the historic continuity or literary quality. And what is even more remarkable the book is absolutely free from prejudice.

K. A. A.

MR. GALLACHER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

(Continued from page 11)

his getting the sack. Just as he is getting desperate, he meets an old friend who was a steward on a transatlantic line. After a talk with him Gallacher goes to the docks and finds a job as a steward. Some part of the pay of the ship's servants is docked because the inclemencies of the sea have disturbed the voyage back from America. The others submit and gratefully accept what is paid them. Gallacher won't accept the humiliation. And though he gets the full pay, by fighting for it, he gets the sack too.

He is by now a confirmed socialist and a militant one. He meets John Maclean, one of the greatest revolutionary leaders of the Clyde. He meets Kirkwood, Wheatley, Muir, Hyndman and other early Marxists. He joins study circles and discussion groups. He reads extensively. He undergoes his training, as if he knew that something is going to happen, something terrible, which will call forth all his energies. And then one fine August Day it does happen—the war has come.

He throws himself into the fight against war, against high prices and rents and for increased wages. He leads the February Strike of the Clydeside workers. He agitates furiously. While the trade union leaders become "patriots" in view of the national emergency, he fights and won't give in. "The agitators should be shot. It's obvious they're in the pay of the Germans, the word goes round. But the loyalty and the solidarity of the workers wins the strike,—the workers of the Clyde break through the rotten atmosphere of war-jingoism and stand out, 'ready to defend their class against their class enemies."

The war is not yet over. The jingoists build up the myth of nationalism, while tattered flesh, clotted blood and filth lie on the battlefields. Men are driven to death like cattle to a slaughter house. Conscription is imposed.

But Gallacher knows that Lloyd George was not, and never had been a friend of the workers. "If he's so keen on winning the war," he said, "let him tackle the employers, stop their profits." Lloyd George tries soft soap. He pats Gallacher's back and assures him of a brilliant future,—in jail, Gallacher finds, for he is soon arrested with the other contributors of "The Worker." Subsequently he is released. But a brief spell outside Jail, and back he goes again, as all men will and must who fight for the dignity of manhood who have once set themselves in opposition to the authority and privilege of the few.

The value of Gallacher's simple story lies in the picture of a symbol of the militant working class that it evokes. Nothing is egoistical in its pages. Even the meetings with Lenin are rendered with a modesty and restraint that compel one's gratitude for one vainglorious man the less in a world of dictators. He tears up the various notes and jottings which the great Bolshevist passes to him during conferences, only to be rebuked for his negligence by a person who would have got hold of any scrap of paper to make the basis for concocting stories of his friendship with Lenin. He refuses money for the lectures he delivers in America, and is considered eccentric or mad. He returns remuneration for an article which he supposed to be a voluntary contribution. If he gets into parliament, it is not because he wants to cut a figure in the talking shop, but because the workers have put their trust in him. And the undoubted sincerity, selflessness and integrity of his character shines through his speeches. "I have seen the harrowing effect of the most terrible poverty and suffering in the homes of the people," he said in his maiden speech in the House of Commons, "and I am not of the temper that takes these things lightly."

And he has used ever opportunity at his command in Parliament and out of it to expose the cant and hypocrisy of the members of the present National Government, a fact which not only justifies the anomaly of his position as a Communist M.P. but deserves our gratitude for all the wrongs he has set out to right.

MULK RAJ ANAND.

SEN'S INSURANCE MANUAL

SEN'S INSURANCE MANUAL 1936. Published by Messrs Sen and Co., 10, Clive Row, Calcutta. Price Re. 1-8-0.

We have received a copy of the above publication giving a list of insurance companies incorporated in India and doing life assurance business. 144 Indian Life Assurance companies are actively engaged in doing life assurance business according to the publishers of this book. The book is issued on the same lines as Stone and Cox Hand Book. Premium rates of all insurance companies, Indian and non-Indian, doing business in India are also given, showing the special features offered by each insurance company. Fullest particulars of the income, expenses, funds and assets of insurance companies are given which are more or less up to date.

The publication is dated 21st October 1936 and we have before us figures for periods ending 31st March 1936. From this point of view alone this book offers an advantage over the Government of India Insurance Year Book whose figures relate back to periods far behind. A book of this kind is very useful to a country like India where such publications are few and far between. It should be in the hands not only of insurance officials and agents, but also in the hands of the insuring public so as to enable them to judge the various types of policies, premium rates and other advantages offered by the various insurance companies in India.

"SAINIK" ELECTION NUMBER

THE SAINIK, Special Election Number, Agra.

The majority of the Hindi-knowing people are not well-informed about the current flow in politics. To such the Election Number of the 'Sainik' is a boon. It contains a world of information for the peasant and the Prince alike. Each of the contributors is a specialist and an authority on the subject handled by him in connection with the new Constitution, to be shortly launched in this country. A galaxy of public men like Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, have attempted to impress the readers with the fact, that the Indian National Congress has an influence of far-reaching importance over the masses of India and that it will shake the pillars of British Imperialism in the near future. The surgeon story-teller, Dr. Dhani Ram Frem, has told a clever story that will appeal to every Kisan; Sjt. Harihar Sharma's poem "Canvasing" will be read with interest. Sardar Mangal Singh and Kaka Gadgil have shown their love for Hindi by writing their learned articles in the language, which they have been tempted to learn on national grounds. The get-up of the journal is, indeed, not up-to mark. But, on the whole, Sjt. Krishnadutt Paliwal deserves warm congratulations on the bright idea, which prompted him to bring out such a useful number

H. P. G.

"Exciting, Exhilarating And Exasperating"

Woman Novelist Tells How Characters Are Created

Creation of fictitious characters is one of the greatest glories of literature, since by this means the novelist illuminates human life for the reader, declared Miss Phyllis Bentley, noted English author, in addressing the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal, as she discussed the "exciting exhilarating and exasperating process of character creation".

The slim bespectacled Yorkshire novelist gave her huge audience an account of the way a novel is made, interspersing her remarks with many humorous touches.

In real life, she commented, the only person the individual sees from the inside is himself. But he only sees himself from the inside—not from without, while he sees others only from the outside. He can never have any true picture of a real person in real life except in the novel.

"The novelist illuminates character for us, so that we get a juster and more understanding view of persons in real life. Characters by their very truth to life break down the barriers between the hearts of men".

YES AND NO

Do novelists put real people into their novels? The answer is: Yes—and no, Miss Bentley said. Mrs. Trollope, the novelist, mother of Anthony Trollope, had answered the question by saying she "pulped" her acquaintance before "serving them up", and pointing out that "the pig cannot be recognized in the sausage".

Henry James came nearer to the truth in saying that the novelist's mind was like a cauldron of broth set over a fire, it depending on the quality of the broth and the heat of the fire as to what came bubbling out.

"You can't create character synthetically, of your own deleberate will. Something must make the cauldron effervesce", said Miss Bentley.

"If you want to compliment a novelist", she said, "don't tell him he has put a real person in his novel—it suggests that the broth is thin. Tell him instead that he has created a universal type so true to life that many people will recognise it".

Two kinds of observation are practised by the novelist. The first, like everyone else, is by living amongst his fellow men, learning to start by experience the effect that joys and sorrows have on the human heart, taking part in the vast surge of human life, Miss Bentley told her audience. The second is unconscious observation of little idiosyncrasies, actions, appearance. Some novelists, she said, make notes, like Hardy, Arnold Bennett and Dickens.

NAMES FROM GRAVEYARDS.

Characters have to be elucidated by the author—the most fascinating thing in life. Names, said Miss Bentley, are "a terrible business". She said she often took names of characters from graveyards. One of the difficulties is that they must be "regionally" correct, especially in England, and must be historically accurate. The novelist must be careful, too, about first names. Emma may be correct for a heroine in a certain period; in another it will be wrong except for the heroine's great-aunt. To the novelist the name must evoke the character's personality.

INTRODUCTION.

There are only two ways of introducing a character to the reader. Either he must be described fully, with a long retrospect—of which the classic example is Scott's first novel, "Waverley", in which the first 44 pages consist entirely of retrospect—or to put the character at once in a scene and let him talk and act, giving the retrospect later. "Vanity Fair" was instanced, in which Thackersey introduces not one but two characters at the beginning. Every character, except in a detective story, has to be introduced by a scene and a retrospect, she emphasised.

The reader must know the character's appearance— it is most difficult to put a face into words, she commented; he must know about the characters clothes, which are difficult because they go out of fashion so quickly, must know something about his character and how he talks and acts. And the character must be kept alive for the length of the novel. Every time he appears, he must look, speak, behave, think, like himself. In "Vanity Fair", she said, the reader never has any doubt as to who is speaking.—"Montreal Gazette".

ENDED OWN LIFE TO PAY DEBT

Greedy Relatives Of Suicide To Be Prosecuted

An extraordinary case of suicide, committed under the pressure of greedy relatives in order to pay off a debt of 2000 yen (about Rs. 1800), has just been brought to light in a Tokyo police-court.

The man who committed suicide was Kuraichi Watanabe, a twenty-six-year-old resident of Tokyo. Watanabe had borrowed 2,000 yen from his sister and her husband, Inosuke Utagawa, promising to earn with this money an addition 400 yen in a land deal. However, he spent the two thousand yen for his own purposes.

When his sister began to press for the repayment of the debt Watanabe suggested that he should take out an insurance policy for 50,000 yen and kill himself. The sister and her husband eagerly accepted this idea, and Watanabe took out two policies, one for 20,000, the other for 25,000 yen, his sister paying the first premium. Watanabe was inclined to hold back in carrying out his part, of the bargain; but after insistent urging from his sister and brother-in-law he finally agreed to die on three conditions: that half the insurance money should go to his wife, that he should receive a luxurious funeral, and that his wife and child should be looked after until the insurance money was paid.

A first attempt at suicide by driving his motor-cycle against a large rock failed as he merely sustained an injury to his chest. Later, Watanabe put an end to his life by swallowing poison in the presence of his insistent relatives.

The Utagawas, far from profiting from the act, have been taken into custody, and will be prosecuted on the charge of conspiring to cause death.

DESERVED DISTINCTION

Royal Society Honours Industrial Designers

An important step has been taken to improve the status of the industrial designer, says the "News Chronicle."

It is a decision by the Royal Society of Arts to confer a special distinction, to be known as "D.I.", as a recognition of the work of men engaged in industrial design.

This recognition is to be made in view of the growing value of designers to industry.

If you now meet James Smith, D.I., it means Designer for Industry. The inauguration of the new honour was announced by Sir Henry McMahon, chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts, at a meetnig of the Society.

Already a number of distinguished men have been honoured, and Sir Henry said that the distinction would be carefully awarded and zealously guarded.

FOR THE "MASTERS"

"In the course of the society's many efforts to improve the status of the industrial designer," said Sir Henry, "it has been brought home that there is a crying need for some form of public recognition of those designers who, though their great work for industry, are deserving of a wide public recognition of their valuable services to their country.

"If we look to the world of fine art we see there a coveted award available, that of R.A., which represents the hallmark of distinction in that particular sphere.

"It seems an anomaly that there should not also be some equivalent high award for those who become masters of design for industry."

It was laid down in the Ordinance instituting this honour, added Sir Henry, that the number of holders at any one time should not exceed 30. In the first instance it would be limited to ten.

THE FIRST HONOURED

First recipients were announced as follows:

Douglas Cockerell.—Bookbinder.

J. H. Mason.—Art typographer, head of printing department a L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts.

Eric Gill.—Sculptor typographer, wood engraver.

H. G. Murphy.—Goldsmith and silversmith.

Keith Murray.—Designer of glass, pottery and silver.

Tom Purvis.—Poster artist.

George Sheringham.—Decorative painter, room decorator, theatrical designer, poster and fan artist, book illustrator, textile designer.

Harold Stabler.—Designer and maker of silver enamels and pottery.

Fred Taylor.—Poster artist.

C. F. A. Voysey.—Interior designer and decorator.

In addition to these the Council has selected as an honorary recipient Mr. E. McKnight Kauffer of the U.S.A. (commercial art, book jackets and illustrations).

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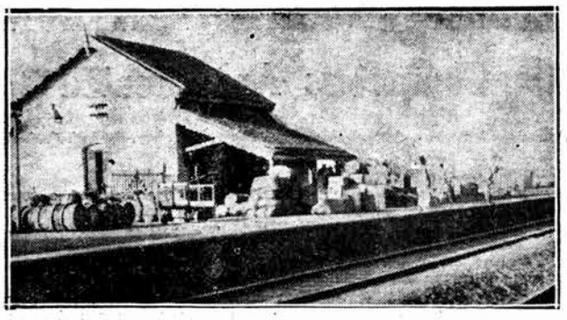
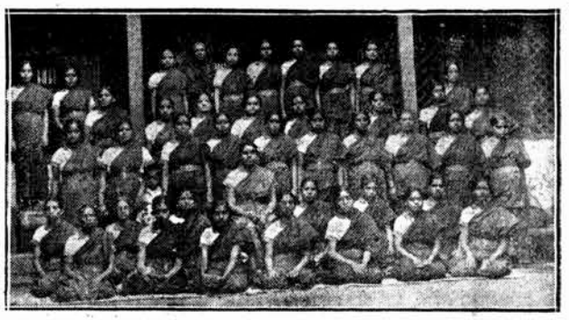
(Please write in Block letters)

Bombay Chronicle 29/11/36

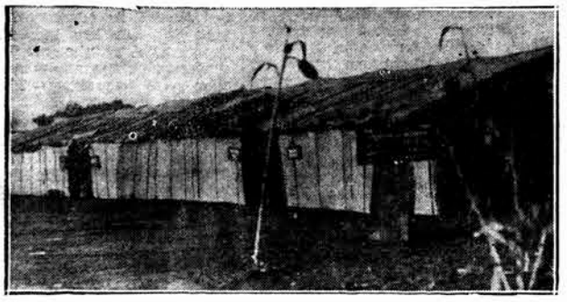
Getting Ready For Congress Session



The Savda railway station which will be very much in the picture during the Congress session, being the terminal station for those proceeding to Faizpur.



First batch of Lady Volunteer officers trained in Poona for duty at the Faizpur Congress session. Miss Prema Kantak, their G.O.C., is seen seated in the centre of the group.



Congress offices at Faizpur are nearly ready now for occupation.

Main entrance to Tilak Nagar, where the Congress sessions will be held in Christmas week.

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"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?"

Huxley's Pamphlet Discusses Important Question Of Peace And War

Uncompromising war resistance has found a new and impressive champion in one of the world's outstanding literary figures. Aldous Huxley, celebrated British novelist, has thrown his support to the sensational campaign being waged in Great Britain by Canon H. R. L. Sheppard, who has already secured more than 100,000 signatures of men to a statement repudiating any participation in any future war. Canon Sheppard's host of anti-war workers hass recently become affiliated to the War Resisters International.

In a pamphlet being circulated widely in Great Britain and causing a great deal of attention there ("What Are You Going To Do About It? The Case for Constructive Peace", published by Chatto and Windus. 3d.) Huxley strikes out at all the objections made to pacifism and asserts that constructive peace is possible

HISTORY AND WAR

To those who say that history teaches that war will always continue, Huxley replies:

"Recent archaeological research has shown that this correlation between war and civilisation has not been invariable. The civilisation of the Indus Valley was as rich and elaborate as those of Sumer and Egypt. But it was a civilisation that knew nothing of war. No weapons have been found in its buried cities, nor any trace of fortifications. This fact is of the highest significance. It proves that it is possible for men to enjoy the advantages of a complex urban civilisation without having to pay for them by periodical mass-murders".

PEACE AND JUSTICE

There are further those who consider war as a means to peace. To these Huxley answers:

"In point of fact, have peace and justice ever been secured by war? In so far as we are scientists, technicians, or artists, we all admit that the means employed determine the ends achieved. For example, a village blacksmith may be earnestly and sincerely desirous of making a Rolls-Royce engine. But the means at his disposal fatally determine his end and the thing which finally emerges from the smithy will be very different from the instrument of precision that he intended to make.

What is obviously true of technology and science is no less true of all human activities. The man who uses violence as a means for securing the love of his family will certainly achieve quite another end. The state which makes war on a neighbour will create, not peace, but the makings of a war of revenge".

CHURCH AND JESUS

"The Church does not condemn war", says another objector, "Why am I expected to be more pacifist than the bishops?". The comment of the eminent novelist is:

The Church does not condemn war; but Jesus did condemn it Moreover, the Christians who lived during the first three centuries of our era not only believed that Jesus had condemned war, but themselves repeated the condemnation in more specific terms.

RISKS OF PACIFISM

No doubt pacifism has its risks, but militarism does not provide security either. Huxley continues;

The risks of militarism are far greater than those of pacifism. Militarism cannot fail to lead us into war, whereas pacifism has a very good chance of preventing war from breaking out.

Finally, this great British writer expresses his abiding faith in pacifism as a practical programme:

Pacifism does work. True, there is no pacifist technique for arresting shells in mid-trajectory or even for persuading the airmen circling above a city to refrain from dropping their bombs... But if the principles of Pacifism are consistently put into practice the big guns will never be let off and the airmen will never be ordered to drop their bombs.

The best way of dealing with typhoid is not to cure it, but to prevent its breaking out. Pacifism is to war what clean water and clean milk are to typhoid; it makes the outbreak of war impossible.

(Nofrontier News Service)

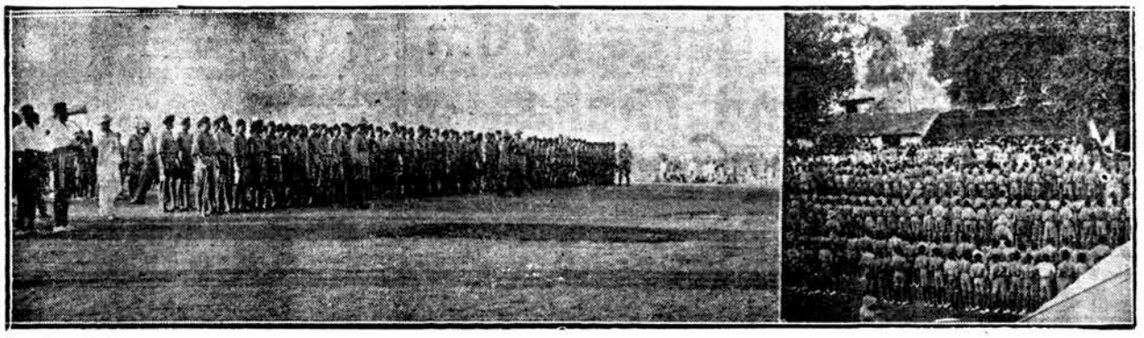
ATTRACTIONS OF FRANCE

Prizes For Journalists

The Commissaire General au Tourisme in France announced last March that money prizes of 25,000 francs, 15,000 francs, and 10,000 francs each would be offered this year for the best book, essay, or series of articles describing France's attractions for the tourist, written by foreign journalists and published in a country other than France since January 1, 1935.

The last date of reception for such works was November 15. A special jury of distinguished French journalists and writers has been formed to judge the entries, and it includes M. Andre Maurois, M. Henri Bonnet, Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, M. Julian Cain, Head Librarian of the Bibliotheque Nationale, M. Romain Coolus, M. Benjamin Cremieux, M. Jacques de Lacretelle, M. Paul Morand, and M. Henry Simond, President of the National Federation of French Newspapers.

AMRAOTI'S VOLUNTEER BATTALION



(Left): A company of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Ma ndali's first battalion ready for dr ill; (Right) Cadets of the battalion standing in att ention before starting for a proce ssion and route march.

WORKING OF THE NAZI MACHINE IN SPAIN

How Attempts Were Made To Spread Propaganda And Influence The Press

German Nazi agents had counted on a complete and immediate victory of the Spanish Fascists in their rebellion. But in Barcelona the "Putsch" led by General Goded was put down in 36 hours. Panic now seized the Nazi agents and they fled to the safety of the German consulates, leaving behind them all their correspondence. When the Barcelona authorities began their examination of the Nazi centres, they came into possession of about 40,000 letters and memoranda. Some of these were published by the "Manchester Guardian," others were analyzed in "Die Neue Weltbuehne" (8-27-36). These latter give a damaging picture of the inside workings of the Nazi machine in Spain.

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

"One glance at the map will show the strategic importance of Spain in a war between Germany and France," the Nazi press director in Spain wrote in May, 1936 and for that reason the German Embassy and Nazi agents were working together to gain this strategic country for themselves.

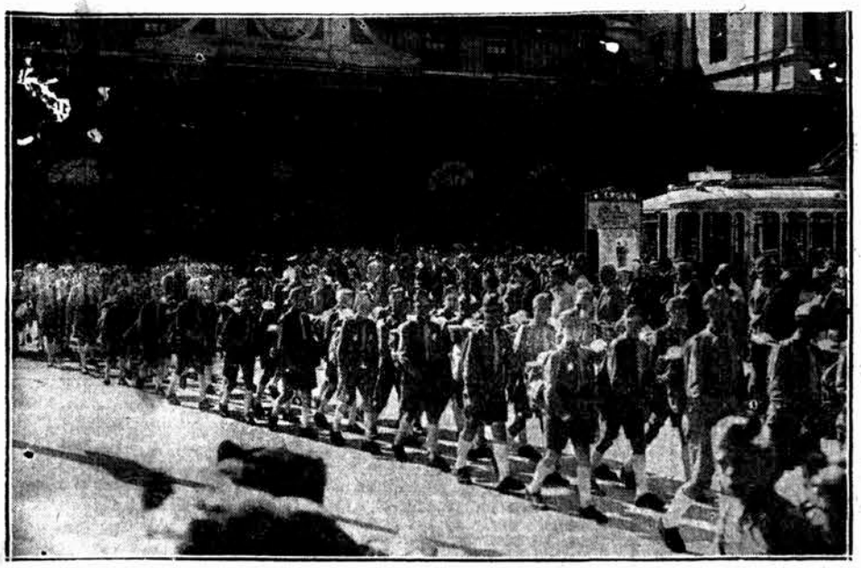
There was constant work to influence the Spanish press. The Spanish news agency Cosmos was supplied with articles and for every item placed in the press, both the news agency and the journal received payment. In September, 1935, the Nazis succeeded in placing 145 news releases of all kinds in the Spanish press. Spanish journalists were invited to visit Germany free of charge. In Barcelona a complete file of all Spanish papers was kept with a notation as to publisher, editor, circulation, attitude toward Germany, etc. The Madrid paper "Informaciones" was listed as a "German organ" and its owner was given as Juan March, financier of the present rebellion. Advertising by German firms in various papers was carefully recorded and directed and reporters for anti-Fascist papers in Germany were expelled.

A close tab was kept on all Spanish travellers to Germany. A Spanish commercial agent about to leave for Germany was reported to be a Socialist who must be "observed" when in Germany. A German Evangelical Minister returning to Germany was denounced because he had praised Hitler too briefly in his sermon and because a Jewess attended his service.

There are constant references to smuggling in propaganda material which was done through customs bribery or through the diplomatic pouch. The danger of this was understood. "We would like to point out the danger of having these propaganda materials seized. If the materials are in Spanish, the affair may have political repercussions." German ships and the German air lines aided in the smuggling. Nazi agents were similarly smuggled into the country, while anti-Fascist Germans were sent back to Germany with the aid of the Spanish police.

That the Nazi agents were fully aware of the disrupting and underhanded character of their work, may be seen from an order issued on February 18, 1936. "All correspondence with Party headquarters must cease immediately. All Party documents and letterheads must be taken immediately to the local German consuls and sealed. . . . This order must be burned upon receipt." Why the sudden precautions? February 18 was two days after the victory of the Popular Front in the elections and the Nazis were afraid of Government searching parties.

(Nofrontier News Service).



The arrival at Rome of 290 young Australian Scouts for the Scouts Rally.

ANARCHISTS IN SOVIET PRISONS

Spanish Workers' Appeal

The following telegram has been sent to Moscow from the Aragon front in Spain:—

To the Central Executive Committee,
Comrade Stalin, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The delegates of the anti-Fascist militias on the Aragon front implore the Russian Government to allow the excellent militants Francesco Gezzi, Ottello Gaggi, and Herman Sandomirski to leave the U.S.S.R. and return to Spain. We expect their immediate departure

(Signed) Joaquin Asscasso,
Delegate of the Casp column.
Emilienna Maurin-Durrutti,
Delegate of the Durrutti Column
Alfonso de Miguel, C.N.T.
Press Delegate in Levande.

Gezzi and Gaggi are Italian anarchists. Sandomirski is a Russian anarchist All three have been in Russian prisons for many years. The telegram appealing for their release has not been published in the Russian papers as yet.

INDIA SUSTAINS A LOSS OF Rs. 33,00,00,000 YEARLY from MALARIA

Says Dr. Sir N. N. Ghoksy, a member of the Council of State. A recommendation emphasising the gravity of this problem is made to the Government to appoint a committee of medical experts to devise a scheme for the manufacture of an efficient, cheap and safe remedy in order to attain a great way to ameliorate the health of the malaria-stricken masses and to increase their working and earning capacity.

It was this consideration that led to introduce a cheaper and better product Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets, an efficient and safe remedy for malaria. It is placed on the market as more accessible and effective remedy. It is recognised by the medical profession in this country as standardised preparation and its composition and effects are greatly appreciated. Malaria is surely cured by these tablets and therefore these find much favour with masses. Available at all leading and well-known chemists.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Dangers Of Communal Cricket

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

The Bombay Cricket Festival is almost at hand. It is, indeed, a matter of gratification to every body that the sporting classes are not much affected by communal feeling.

If the Quadrangular tournament is abolished or abandoned at this stage I shall not be the least sorry. In truth I shall be very happy, because I am definitely of the opinion that this competition, however healthy and beneficial it might be from the cricket point of view, excites communal feelings in dangerous proportions. The sooner, therefore, it is stopped the better will it be for all concerned. Other competitions like the Zone Quadrangular may be established not only to improve the standard of Indian cricket but also to foster communal harmony in the country. I am not alone in Bombay holding this opinion. There are many prominent sportsmen here who share my views. Even Bori Bunder supported me sometime ago. It was only the other day that a metamorphosis was observed in that direction. I do not know what made the Old Lady change her mind. I hope it was not the communal riots. Any way I have no doubt that she would come round again if the majority subscribes to the abolition of the Communal Quadrangular and accepts the Zone Tournament.

AN UNWISE MOVE

At this juncture I am rather astounded to hear that the Northern India Cricket Association proposes to inaugurate a Quadrangular Tournament on the communal basis. There is no doubt that the amazing success and popularity of the Bombay Quadrangular has impelled the Northern India cricketers to follow in Bombay's footsteps. A few years ago Bengal wanted to start a similar tournament. I made an earnest appeal to them to abandon the idea. Fortunately they realised the danger of it in time and gave up the idea. I hope Northern India where the communal feelings are by no means cordial, especially in the political field, will do the same. It may further interest the N. I. C. A. to know that the Hyderabad State where a similar tournament was held a few years ago has also given up for a more healthy competition.

EUROPEANS STRENGTHENING

The Europeans having had their Quadrangular prospects brightened by the inclusion of four professionals, namely, Larwood, Wensley, Bromley and Scaife, have decided to improve their chances by providing a little coaching to their prospective Quadrangular players. With the termination of Frank Tarrant's servicesby the Parsi Gymkhana, the Bombay Gymkhana has engaged to coach R. G. Hopkins, B. R. T. Greer, J. E. Tew, R. C. Simmerheys, H. Horton and others. Good cricketers as they are, their armoury is sure to be further strengthened by some shrewd tips which the expert may impart to them according to their liking and ability. If the Quadrangular is at all staged this year, we are sure to see some clever and polished displays by Tarrant's pupils.

TRIAL OR FARCE

The Hindus, on the other hand, are supposed to be giving trials to heaps of prospective candidates. If their number was tallied it would be found that they have 'tried' enough players to make up a dozen Quadrangular teams! The fact is that there are no trial matches at all in the correct sense of the term. Because most of the players who will ultimately figure in the Quadrangular for their respective sides are not seen there at all. And most of those who participate in them are not likely to be seen anywhere near the tournament arena. Consequently it is impossible to judge the correct strength and form of a prospective candidate in such a state of affairs. For instance, a play may appear top-notch in ordinary company but when placed in a first class field may look mediocre altogether. The up-country players who are called for trial, have also a grievance that they are not properly and sufficiently tried.

CAPTAIN WITHOUT VOICE

The best way to test the merits of would-be candidates is to arrange matches in which the most, at any rate the majority, of the players would participate. It would always be prudent to have the players in charge of their elected captain, or the prospective one, so that the latter may be acquainted with the strength, style and form of each of them. It may sound strange to many that the Captain of the Hindus has no voice in the selection of his team. It is so happened last year that C. K. Nayudu was placed in charge of a team some of whose members he was not personally acquainted with. When he got to know them in the first match the Selection Committee changed them for strangers again in the final without even consulting him. How a Captain can win a tournament in such circumstances the selectors alone can answer. The Hindus should, therefore, take a lesson from their past experience and see that their Captain has a place in the Selection Committee in future.

A DANGEROUS METHOD

The Mahomedans in the confidence of their success do not have any trial matches at all. There is also another cogent reason for it. Most of their Quadrangular candidates are from up-country. To call them here two or three three weeks before the tournament is held would tax their exchequer beyond its capacity. So they rely on their past reputations and present reports to select their team. As luck would have it, they found their choice eminently successful during the last two years. They can, therefore, afford to depend on their old procedure. All the same it is a dangerous method to rely upon. Unless the players are carefully tested as to their forms, no team can be said to have been judiciously selected. In every part of the world this process is followed before the final selections are made.

THE CORRECT PROCEDURE

As the Parsis rely mainly on their local talents to form the backbone of their Quadrangular team, they do not worry much about trial matches—not in the sense the Hindus do. Their players are being 'tried' all the time. Only that they have not the materials to win the tournament for them at present. Still they are giving them special training under expert coaches so that they may come up to the level of their rivals. How far their efforts have proved fruitful will be seen during the ensuing carnival. There is no doubt, however, that they will put their best combination on the field—guided as they are by a wise band of selectors.

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

JEAN'S RECORD

18,700 Miles To School And Back

Jean Cole, who has just left school, at Germandale in Victoria, Australia, has established what is probably a record of its kind. Riding the same pony the seven miles from her home to school and back daily, she has covered 18,700 miles during her schooldays. She finished up says Austral News by obtaining her merit certificate.

SHE WANTED QUINS

Eva Aleksich, of Jameni, Jugoslavia, burst into tears when her doctor told her she had given birth to triplets.

She had heard of the fame of the Dionne family, and wanted quins.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Hard brushes are not good for your teeth. A medium bristle gives the teeth a good polish without hurting either gums or enamel.

Kitchen ranges should be cleaned and polished while still warm. This makes the work easier.

Lacquer brass articles after polishing and they will keep bright for a much longer time.

Stiffness can be taken out of paint brushes which have not been used for a while by steeping in hot vinegar.

Upholstered furniture must be kept free from moths and dust and dirt by an occasional cleaning with a vacuum.

When knitting a child's garment it is better to start the sleeve at the top rather than the cuff, so that it can easily be lengthened when required.

COMEDIAN'S WIFE WINS £2,350—AND £180 A Month!

His second wife brought an action for maintenance again Stan Laurel, the forty-one-year-old comedian, last month.

Pending the trial of her demand for alimony of £250 a month, and Laurel's counter-suit for divorce, the court awarded Mrs. Laurel £400 to cover outstanding bills, £180 a month for support, £150 court costs, and £1,800 for lawyers' fees.

During this period Laurel himself is permitted to spend £600 a month for living expenses, £100 for court costs, and £500 for lawyers' fees.

He earns £13,000 a picture.

FASHIONS IN SAREES

BORDERED AND BORDERLESS CREATIONS

After the last rebuff I considered my friend Sonya completely squashed and she herself seemed to be of the same opinion, for she suddenly developed a habit of coming to me to ask very humbly if I had seen anything new or original at parties to which she hadn't managed to wangle an invitation.

Remembering it was she who had encouraged me in the development of my powers of observation—I brought out my little notebook and gave her a few descriptions.

A very pretty border at a club luncheon was made of velvet flowers, carnations and forget-me-nots, strewn all over the border in a glorious confusion of riotous colour—on a pale blue background.

I noticed that it certainly drew a lot of attention to itself and its weaver.

A note of orginality was struck by a girl who wore a pale pink silk crochet jumper and a similar coloured georgette sari with a crochet border to match.

Coral chain, eardrops and a lovely coral ring completed the simple but very effective set.

I don't know if you have noticed, but a plain borderless georgette, saree looks very smart, besides affording an opportunity of setting off some lovely jewels.

A very smart ensemble consisted of pale green satin blouse (choli) worn with a borderless georgette saree to match—forming a perfect background for the diamond and emerald jewels.

Emerald green shoes and bag were used with it.

A shaded saree looked very pretty. From lightest of lightest peach it gradually darkened to a rich wine colour.

Personally I would have preferred it worn borderless but the wearer thought otherwise.

She had put a gold band on it which looked quite effective.

Ideal for a young girl was a pale blue georgette saree with a full flare of the same material and colour at the skirt with tiny little bows of pink baby ribbon.

The blouse was of the same material with very full puff sleeves and little bows down the front.

A grey saree with a strawberry border, grey blouse, strawberry shoes and bag made a perfect combination.

It was gratifying to see my friend Sonya's eyes open wider and wider as I went on with the descriptions.

Greedily she took in every detail that might help her in making her trousseau, for she is getting married this winter.

SEEN AT THE P. V. M. GYM.

The Princess Victoria Mary Gym. had turned gay in honour of the destitute nurses. On Monday night the world and his wife were to be found at the dance there, held to help build a home for the nurses who could work no longer.

It is in the fitness of things that someone should think of helping those who had spent their lives in helping others.

The scene was a riot of colours—gay festoons and multi-coloured lights, the enchanting little Bavarian Restaurant and lovely flowered paintings, all combined to produce an effect of fairyland.

Glittering gold and silver sarees; the flash of diamonds; the green of the emerald viewing with the green lawn and Leon Abbey and his sewing band, enchanting the audience with their melodies and urging them to break forth into dance!

A Truly Gorgeous Scene

Some of the loveliest sarees were to be seen there—worn by some of the loveliest women.

White seemed to be the predominant colour. White and silver seemed to be the favourite combination.

A willowy young girl had a soft white saree with faint little streaks of silver lines; another in white with a broad border of silver spangles looked charming.

The prettiest perhaps was the lovely white saree with little silver stars embroidered all over.

Broad silver indoree borders looked very effective on ivory white sarees.

One lovely creation was of brown net with heavy gold flowers worked on it.

A gold lame draped neck blouse looked perfect with it.

A brick coloured crinkled georgette with a gold sequence border looked charming with a brick coloured cine satin blouse.

Brocades seem to have come into fashion again. A lovely black and gold brocade was worn with a black satin blouse and heavy gold jewellery.

An all gold brocade looked very effective with a red and gold border and red plain backless blouse.

An exquisite creation was worn by a very popular young lady trailing from her dancing partners. She was in black georgette with an elaborate gold open work border—and a black blouse with open work floral sprays in gold.

WOMAN AUTHOR DEFENDS HER SEX

A few weeks ago John Erskine composed a diatribe—"The Influence of Women and its Cure"—in which he viewed with alarm the effects of females upon the world.

Now Eudora Ramsay Richardson, author and lecturer, has "had the last say" in her latest book, "The Influence of Men—Incurable," published last month.

"Man as an individual is a very lovable creature," she says. But man in the group—in politics, in business, in organizations of all sorts—dominant assertive, egotistical, illogical, has exerted an influence that would have wrecked civilization had women of other days not been able to deal with him swiftly, subtly, effectively."

She attributes to male influence most of the world's evils, such as depressions and wars, although she concedes "only a few men were responsible for all of the tragedy."

Mrs. Richardson denies that "men have always been the producers the providers, the oaks for clinging parasites."

"Anthropologists are agreed that women were the first agriculturists and invented the first farm implements; that they were the first carpenters; and that women began all the arts and skills that now make up modern industry," insists Mrs. Richardson.

She says the trouble all started when men took over the world affairs.

WOMAN ASLEEP 5 YEARS!

Doctor Holds Her To Be A "Mystic Psychopath"

Asleep for five years, Noemia Boldrin, a 27-year-old unmarried woman, of Sao Paulo, Brazil, is declared by physicians to be suffering from "mystic psychopathy".

The girl's father, Pedro Boldrin, an Italian, said that his daughter had been extremely religious from her childhood and that in 1931 she returned from Church sobbing hysterically that the "world is not for me."

She wept for many days, the father said, and lapsed into what appeared to be a deep sleep. She has not awakened since, receiving only soups, coffee and tea as nourishment.

Once in a long while she half opens her eyes in answer to her mother's call. Her eyes flutter with a dreamy sort of recognition. She smiles wanely and falls asleep again. No word has passed her lips since 1931.

FIGURES MAKE THE WIFE, SAYS SIR JOSSIAH STAMP

"Young men on the look-out for clever girls, I am assured, can take it as a certificate of intelligence for a girl to have been in charge of an accounting machine", said Sir Josiah Stamp opening an exhibition of British accounting machines in London.

Lurid contrasts, he said were drawn between the efficiency in the home where the wife had every labour-saving, comfort-giving device, and the office where the husband was struggling along with inefficient Victorian office organisation.

"The man, who will take a refrigerator for granted at home, hesitates about an accounting machine in his office. He ought to go home and cut his lawn with a pair of scissors."

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When An Artist Sketched A Ghost

Stories From Lord Halifax's Book

Outside ecclesiastical politics in which mysterious domain he exercised an almost pontifical authority as President of the English Church Union, the late Lord Halifax was hardly known to the general public For being a very old peer (he died aged ninety-four) he achieved a more popular celebrity. The interest of the English people always warms towards a man as he approaches his century—he figures then as a sort of sportsman on Time's cinder-track attempting a record, writes Horace Thorogood in "John O'London's Weekly."

But neither as churchman nor nonagenaran peer was his repute of such a nature as to prepare us to find in him an industrious anthologist of ghost stories Yet that is the character in which his son now reveals him. He kept what was known in the family as his Ghost Book, in which he preserved gost stories as written down by himself or by friends, and it was his habit to read to the children selections from it before they went to bed. Their mother used to protest, but he justified it as calculated to stimulate the imagination: and the children though they trembled on the dark way to the nurseries, took a fearful joy in it.

KING GEORGE AS WITNESS.

Since all the stories were of personal experiences by members of the Halifax circle or their friends, and vouched for in the majority of cases by distinguished guarantors, the collection as now published ("Lord Halifax's Ghost Book" Bles, 8s. 6d) is one of the most impressive contributions to the literature of the supernatural. The stories are much too importantly anthenticated to be disbelieved.

Even King George's signature appears as witness to one's statement, the account by the present Lord Hartington of the Bolton Abbey ghost, which he saw in 1913 when his late Majesty was there for the shooting.

Very strange and alarming are some of the experiences recorded by occupants of the Blue Red, Yellow, or Chintz Bedchambers of the stately homes of England.

Perhaps the ghost that kissed the Archbishop of Canterbury's daughter in the middle of the night at Renishaw, the Sitwells' ancestral house in 1885, was actuated by gallantry, but its cold lips gave Miss Tait a rare fright. The ghost with the wicked laugh which appeared in the bedrooms of Wortham, Kent, must have been a terror, too. Major Alured de Vere Brooke's wife would hear its footsteps coming up the stairs, then a fumbling with the handle of the door, which would noiselessly open.

A pale light distinct from the firelight, streamed in, and then the figure of a man, clothed in a grey suit trimmed with silver and wearing a cocked hat, walked in and stood by the side of the bed furthest from me, with his face turned away from the window. I lay in mortal terror watching him, but he turned still with his back to me, went out of the door uttering a horrid little laugh, and walked some paces down the passage returning again and again.

Another narator tells of a frightful "monstrosity" which appeared in the bedroom of a house he was visiting at Deal, and which kept on repeating, "Here I am again!"—as though the poor spirit were the ghost of some departed clown mistaking the locality for Drury Lane! There is a terrifying story of three Australian air pilots during the War who all crashed, one after the other, from the same altitude and testified before they died that the ghost of another pilot sat behind them in the observer's seat and jammed the controls.

STOOD IT FOR SEVEN YEARS.

At Hinton Ampner, a Hampshire house since pulled down because of its haunted reputation, a sister of the great Admiral Lord St. Vincent was constantly disturbed at night by footsteps, knockings, groans, shrieks, and the slamming of doors. She was evidently a lady of unusual fortitude for she stood it for seven years before she moved. But the prize for presence of mind goes to the artist to whom, at Thurstaston Old Hall, Cheshire, the ghost of an old lady, a child murderess, appeared wringing her hands.

"I beg your pardon, madam" said he, sitting up in bed, "I am an artist. Will you allow me to make a sketch of you? I shall then convince sceptics of the truth of——"

But the murderess, probably through blank astonishment, vanished. However, she continued to appear nightly, and the artist, in seven sitting, made a sketch of her which is in the original Ghost Book.

The chapter on the Secret of Glamis because it only deepens the sinister mystery that enshrouds the story, creates a more gruesome impression than any other tale. To every new Earl of Strathmore, on succeeding, the secret of the room that must never be opened is imparted, and the effect is always similar to that which it had as here described, on the Earl who succeeded in 1870

"My dearest," said he to his wife, "you know how often we have joked over the secret room and the family mystery. I have been into the room; I have heard the secret; and if you wish to please me you will never mention the subject to me again."

A CHANGED MAN.

For many years after he was "a changed man, silent and moody, with an anxious, scared look." The factor, "a dry, shrewd, hard-headed Scotsman" who could never be induced to sleep at the Castle, once replied to Lady Strathmore's questions about the secret: "Lady Strathmore, it is fortunate that you do not know it and can never know it, for if you did you would not be a happy woman."

But Mrs. Maclagan, wife of the Archbishop of York, in a curious dream seemed to skirt the edge of the mystery. She was not at Glamis at the time, but she dreamt of entering the Blue Room there and finding "a huge figure of a man with a very long heart and an enormous stomach" sitting by the fire. Although he was breathing heavily, his face was the face of a dead man. She held up some pieces of rusty iron she had found beneath a stone with a ring in it (there are several such stones in the Castle which it is forbidden to lift) and said: "Look what I have found"; to which the old man replied, signing "Yes, you have lifted a great weight off me. Those irons have been weighing me down ever since 1486.

A STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

The odd point about that dream was its coincidence with an experience related by Mrs. Wingfield, Lord Castletown's daughter. On the night of Mrs. Maclagan's dream, Mrs. Wingfield woke up in the Blue Room at the Castle and saw the same huge old man with the heaving chest and dead face seated by the fire. She did not, however, speak to him, and presently he disappeared.

Only, Sir George Sitwell ventures to 'explain away" the ghosts. They are not ghosts but phantasms, he says; "reversed impressions of something seen in the past. . . projected from an overtired and excited brain." He ends with the Sitwellian conclusion: "Ghosts are sometimes met with, but they are not ghosts."

It suffers from the drawback common to most explanations of ghosts; they are more incredible than the ghosts.

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FORGIVE AND FORGET

1. Believe not, O friend, revenge is sweet,
   In this world where chaps dwells;
   'Tis an outcome of one's baseful heat,
   Which ruins, as it slowly swells.
2. When one doth its revenge seek,
   Godliness from it doth retire,
   Strong, yet, rendering it weak
   To succumb for e'er in the mire.
3. Sweeter still is forgiveness,
   Coming straight from heart secure,
   'Tis like a horse in harness
   Awaiting its master's lure.
4. Forgiveness free of evil things
   Is one of God's most blessed gifts;
   'Tis even, in birds with wings,
   Which, heavenwards it lifts.
5. Yet, sweetest thing, is for all, to forget;
   Burn not malice in the heart.
   Let the goal heavenward be set,
   By gradual and steady start.
6. Forgive and forget is for all.
   To make the world a better place,
   It makes one ready for the call,
   When 't has filled its days.

KEKASHROO KHUJESTA SEEWAI.

Jawahar Clears Misunderstanding

Why He Cannot Refuse To Be Elected President

Re-election, No Vote For Socialism

LET CONGRESS DECIDE OFFICE ACCEPTANCE ISSUE

Political Independence, Paramount Issue Before Country

SITAPUR: November 28.

The following Press Statement has been issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from Hargaon in the Sitapur District:—

"As I was travelling from Allahabad to Bareilly I drafted a statement in the train about the coming Congress Presidential election. I was in somewhat of a quandary and not knowing what to do, I decided to take the public into my confidence. That statement seems to have given rise to some controversy in the Press. As I have been incessantly touring in the interior I have not been able to see most of the Press comments, and do not know what they are. Such as I have seen, have surprised me, for they seemed to raise issues which I had not intended to raise.

"I did not wish to enter into this controversy, for I was placed in a peculiar position. I had no desire to be re-elected President, and I had stated that I would welcome the election of another and would gladly co-operate with him. Eminent and respected colleagues have been suggested for the presidentship and the election of any one of them would be in the fitness of things.

Pundit Jawaharlal proceeds to say: "Yet, under the circumstances as I pointed out previously, I could not say 'No.' I have, however, just received a telegram to the following effect from two close colleagues of mine·

'Newspapers interpret your statement treating your election as a vote for Socialism and against office acceptance. We think, it reiterates your own views on Socialism, and, at the same time, treating political independence as of paramount importance, pleading for joint action and your election as no vote for Socialism or against office acceptance.'

CLEARING MISUNDERSTANDING

"Misunderstanding needs clearing. In view of this request of my colleagues I cannot remain silent. I would add that I have just heard that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued a statement on this subject. But I have not seen or heard so far, and I do not know what the exact nature of it is. The view expressed about my statement in the above telegram is perfectly correct. It would be absurd for me to treat this Presidential election as a vote for Socialism or against office acceptance. I have expressed my views on Socialism, and pointed out how this colours all my outlook and my activity.

"I have further expressed myself often enough against office acceptance, and whenever the opportunity occurs, I shall press this viewpoint before the Congress. But it is for the Congress to decide this issue directly, and on a full consideration of it, and not, as it were, by a casual and indirect vote. I do believe that political independence is the paramount issue before the country, and the necessity for joint and united action on this is incumbent on all of us. I say this to remove any misunderstanding and not to suggest, even indirectly, that I should be elected. If, in spite of this, I am elected, it can only mean that my general line of activity, during the last eight months, is approved of by the majority of Congressmen, not my particular views on any issue.

"The considerations that have led me to act in that way hold, and in so far as I can, I shall continue to act in the same way, whether I am President or not."—United Press.

Britain Makes Food Problem Fool-Proof

DEFENCE PROGRAMME INCLUDES OPENING OF NEW DEPT.: PLANS FOR SUPPLY AND CONTROL

LONDON: November 28.

Government has decided to establish a new department to draw up plans for the supply, control and distribution of food for defence purposes. This important development in the general British Defence Programme was announced this morning.

"FOOD (DEFENCE PLAN) DEPARTMENT."

The Department will be established within the Board of Trade, and will be known as the "Food (Defence Plan) Department." It will work in co-operation with the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence. Its task will be to continue and complete the formulation of plans for the supply, control and distribution of food and feeding stuff for defence purposes. The Director of the Department will be Mr. H. L. French of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HOME PRODUCTION.

The Department will not be concerned with home productions, the responsibility for which is a matter for the Agricultural Department.—Reuter.

"C. R." FOLLOWS SARDAR'S EXAMPLE

Withdraws From Contest For Presidentship

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, in the course of an announcement to the Press, says that Mr. C Rajagopalachari has withdrawn his name from the nomination of presidentship to the Faizpur Session of the Congress. —United Press.

B. N. RLY. STRIKE

Report Of Indefinite Postponement Denied

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Nov. 28

"The news sent by the Associated Press stating that the B. N. Railway strike has been indefinitely postponed is misleading and incorrect. The strike will be called within the notice period any day before the 15th December, unless the administration makes a conciliatory gesture."

STOP PRESS

REBELS BOMB TOWNS

SEVILLE, November 28.

The insurgents claim to have bombed several towns including Malaga, where a number of ships have been damaged.—Reuter.

SARDAR & DESAI TO VISIT KOHAT.

PESHAWAR, November 28.

The authorities have permitted Sardar Patel and Mr. Desai to visit Kohat only and they are accordingly proceeding thither on 30th November.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT SUCCESS

MADRID, Nov. 28.

Pouring rain has converted trenches and roads into muddy rivulets holding up operations on land and air. Meanwhile Government claims success in Oviedo where the militia is alleged to have attacked in fine style, captured several villages and cut the road between Oviedo and Grado, the local insurgent headquarters. Another column is stated to have advanced within ten miles of San Sebastian.—Reuter.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR INSPECTING THE PIER AT MORA BUNDER, WHICH HE OPENED ON MONDAY LAST.

Soviet's Most Powerful Navy In World

Congress Majority Is The Only Solution

KARNATAK UNIFICATION PROBLEM

Dr. Rama Rau Urges Raising Issue In Election Platform

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, November 28.

"The Indian National Congress has committed itself to the policy of creating autonomous provinces, and so far as Karnataka is concerned, the All-Parties' Conference has decided the issue in our favour.

"If, therefore, the Congress is in a majority in the Madras and Bombay Legislative Assemblies and Councils, and also in the Federal Assembly, there is every hope of our case being heard and upheld.

Vote For Congress

What we should immediately do, as a part of the programme of the Karnataka Unification, is to start a whirlwind election campaign and see that only Congress candidates are returned from Karnataka and from other places where Kanarese influence is felt, to both the Legislative Assemblies and Councils, Bombay and Madras.

The Only Solution

Thus observed Dr. U. Rama Rau, in the course of his Presidential address, at the sixth session of the Karnatak Unification Conference held in Belgaum on Saturday evening.

Wherever there is likelihood of non-Congressmen winning the elections, the electors should see that none but those who sympathise with the unification movement and pledge themselves to cast their lot with Congressmen in the Assemblies and Councils on this particular issue, are returned. That way lies our salvation."

Proceeding, he said:—

"We of the older stock, must admit that we had struggled hard for the unification of Karnataka and failed In order that the unification of Karnataka and its formation into a separate administrative unit—a thing which is so near and dear to our hearts—might become an accomplished fact, at least in the near future, the present agitation must be kept up—nay, very much intensified—for which the youth alone are better fitted. We asked for unification we never got it. The Andhras asked for a separate province, they did not get it. Almost unasked and unsolicited, our neighbour Sindh was dismembered from Bombay and given a separate entity. With much less agitation and perhaps, against greater opposition, Orissa was separated from Bihar. Such are the ways of Government, as inscrutable as those of Providence. However, we need not despair. I ask you, with all the vigour and warmth of youth, "to agitate and agitate and stop not till the goal is reached." "There is always a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how He will." If within the short span of life that is still left for me, I should hear of a separate and self-governing Karnataka Province, that would be the proudest day in my life.

CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT

Now, what are the grounds on which we base our claims for a united Karnataka? The first and foremost comes the preservation and advancement of the Kannada culture and literature. This is possible only if the Karnatakas, who are now distributed over the Mysore State, the Bombay Presidency, the Madras Presidency, Coorg and the Nizam's Dominions, are gathered together and made into a homogeneous whole under a distinct administration of their own. The existing territorial distribution of India was not based on any logical, linguistic or ethnic considerations. It is the result partly of administrative expediency and partly of historical accident. Viceroys and British statesmen have recognised the urgent need for re-distribution of Provinces in India on linguistic basis but they were unheeded by the powers-that-be in Britain.

KARNATAKA'S DEMAND.

Almost every President of the Indian National Congress and every politician of rank and following in and outside Kanara, have expressed themselves clearly in favour of linguistic provinces. In 1928, the All-Parties Conference, presided over by the late Sjt. Pandit Motilal Nehru, has accepted the Karnataka's demand for a separate province and the Indian National Congress went even further and carved out a separate Karnataka Province as a political unit. I can multiply instances, but I think this will suffice to indicate that opinion in England and India, official and non-official is almost unanimous as to the advisability of re-distributing the existing provinces in India on linguistic basis so that there might come into being separate, small, self-contained and self-reliant states in which no one community could retard another in its progress.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Secondly, we come to the question of industrial and economic advancement of the people. Karnataka, as it stands to-day, is an undeveloped Province. It cannot be denied that Karnataka has immense potentialities for economic development. There is vast scope for irrigation works seeing that many rivers such as the Krishna, the Tungabhadra, the Chataprabha, the Suma, the Malaprabha, the Varada, etc., traverse the Karnataka tract. Such irrigation is sure to double the agricultural yield in many parts of Karnataka. Again, a port at Bhatkal together with railway communications all along the coast, connecting them with the interior will make Karnataka a great commercial centre and a maritime province. With its richness in teak, it can start useful industries such as shipbuilding. Further, Karnataka has rich geological strata as evidenced by the Kobhalgitti gold fields, manganese ore. Their exploration is likely to lead to rich rifts of many a useful ore. A vast amount of raw materials such as cotton, cotton seeds, groundnut kopra, myrabollam, etc., is exported. There are clear possibilities of developing the manufacture of cloth and oils. Lastly, though by no means the least, development of electric works is possible in the near future in Karnataka as it has the Sahyadri Hill ranges and numerous water ways crossing over them Thus, there is no doubt that the future Karnataka Province will be a self-supporting one. An autonomous Karnataka Province will surely find ways and means to develop trade and industry and will soon find itself, like its sister, Mysore, on the high road to prosperity.

PRESENT PLIGHT OF KARNATAKA

In the scheme of re-distribution of Provinces on linguistic basis, as provided for in the Government of India Act of 1919, it appears that Karnataka alone has been left in the lurch. We Karnatakas are scattered over the various Provinces of India. The greatest disadvantage of the political misfortune has been the alienation among our own people and our own disintegration. Karnataka has a glorious historical past; it has a language developed from different inspirations—the Jains, the Lingayats and the Brahmins—and a culture of its own and is bound to play an important part in the consolidation of the future Federated States of India. During the period of devastating wars and political unrest in the country before the advent of the Britain rule she had suffered much and since the fall of the Mahratta Empire in the first quarter of the 19th century, the ruin of the Karnataka had been complete. By being yoked to the powerful Mahratti and Gujarathi speaking people on the one side and the equally powerful Telugu and Tamil speaking people on the other, the Karnataka people are being crushed and owing to their helpless and dissipated condition, they find to-day, their language mutilated, their culture gone, their traditions, literature and art almost forgotten and they themselves are on the very verge of ruin and extinction. The Unification of Karnataka, therefore, is in my opinion, the one and only panacea for all our ills and that alone can save us from our present miserable plight.

POPULAR DEMAND

Now, let us analyse the Government's objections for the formation of a separate Karnataka Province. The subject of regrouping provinces on linguistic basis was, for the first time mooted out in the old Imperial Legislative Council by the late Mr.

(Continued from page 22)

Reply To Germano-Japanese Challenge

Proud Position Of U. S. S. R. Since 1933

"Ready To Annihilate Any Enemy Daring To Approach Our Coast"

MOSCOW, November 28.

The threatening attitude of Japan and Germany is compelling the Soviet Union to build the most powerful navy in the world. This declaration was made by Admiral Orloff, Chief of the naval forces in the U. S. S. R., speaking at the All-Union Soviet Congress urging the necessity for constructing the world's biggest fleet.

WHAT GERMANY HAS DONE.

Admiral Orloff pointed out that Germany was completing construction of 37 Warships, 15 Cruisers, hundreds of Aircraft carriers, mine-layers and submarines. Since 1933, Admiral Orloff reported, the Soviet Fleet had increased as follows:—Submarines increased sevenfold; Warships three-fold; Coastal Artillery increased by 75 per cent., Anti-Aircraft defences doubled and the Naval Air-Force increased five-fold.

RUSSIA'S BOAST.

The Pacific and the Baltic Submarine Fleets, he stated, are now faster, and are able to remain submerged longer than any other in the world, and concluded Admiral Orloff, "they are ready to annihilate any enemy daring to approach her coast."—Reuter.

Thousands Of 'Planes And Tanks Awaiting To Defend "Stalin Constitution"

MOSCOW, Nov. 27

"Thousands of aeroplanes and thousands of tanks are awaiting to defend the "Stalin Constitution," not only defeat the enemy on the Soviet borders but to destroy him on his own territory," declared Capt. Kazakov, the Red Army Delegate addressing the Congress of Soviets, to-day.

A representative of Leningrad workers declared: "When the Nazi enemy strikes, workers from Hamburg, Berlin, Tokio and all the oppressed of all the nations, colours and races in Germany, Japan and Italy will join our struggle to plant the Communist Flag over the entire world."

Marshal Blucher, Commander of the Autonomous Far Eastern Army, who attended meeting, discussed the situation arising out of the Germano-Japanese Agreement.—Reuter.

THE BOGEY OF WEAKNESS

(Continued from Page 22.)

B. N. Sarma. In 1926, I moved a resolution in the Council of State for the formation of a separate Karnataka Province.

REPLY TO HOTSON

Lord Hardinge had laid down three cardinal principles which must be satisfied before any scheme of redistribution of provinces on a language basis is undertaken. They are: (1) that the settlement of boundaries in order to be satisfactory and conclusive should provide convenient administrative units, which are at once furnished by contiguous tracts of country, where the people speak a common language, (2) that the settlement should satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people and (3) that the settlement should clearly be based on broad grounds of political and administrative expediency. It was pointed out to the Government that these three conditions had been fully satisfied in the case of Karnataka. The newly to-be-carved out province of Karnataka will consist of eight districts and 5 outlying talukas, whose total area would be 35,408 sq. smiles and population. 6-1/3 millions. This was the estimate of the Karnataka Unification Sub-Committee. But, the Government nominated member from Bombay, for the Council of the State Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, underestimated the same and said in his own inimitable style that 'the province which the Hon. Member would desire to create would really be nothing more than a large hole with a fringe round it. The hole is Mysore I do not mean any disrespect to that great State, by this description—and the fringe is the Canarese-speaking country round it, with a lump on one side to represent the four Bombay Districts." From the map which the Karnatak Unification Sabha, to whose selfless labours the Karnataka people owe a deep debt of gratitude, got prepared, we can challenge that statement and convince anybody except those who refuse to be convinced, that the new province will be a contiguous tract of territory and like any other province or presidency, will provide a convenient administrative unit. Mr. Hotson evidently has failed to notice that in his own Presidency, there are many intervening native states, some big and some small which mar its contiguity. As regards the financial position of the new province, it was pointed out that the income was about 258 lakhs, leaving a surplus of 48 lakhs for meeting the burden of a separate Legislative Council and a separate Governor. When Sindh, whose population is very much less can get on as a separate province, certainly Karnataka can get on equally well, and I don't think, even a subvention will be necessary in our case as in the case of Sindh.

LEGITIMATE ASPIRATION

The bogey of weakness and eternal subjection to a strong central Government was set up by the Government spokesmen in the Council of State if small territories were formed, which would not be able to function efficiency and independently, as an autonomous province should, without a subvention. Political histories throughout the world however tell a tale quite different from the bureaucratic view-point. The history of United States of America reveals that there are as many as 48 provinces each independent in itself. The biggest province has an area of 100,000 sq. miles and the smallest, namely, Columbia, about 70 sq. miles. Switzerland, with an area of 15951 sq. miles and with a population of 3,315,343 has got 22 provinces divided according to linguistic area. Each province is independent of the other and is not bigger than even two of our taluqs. New provinces will surely develop their resources, if left unhampered by extraneous agencies and unfettered by Imperialistic considerations. So, this objection falls to the ground. With regard to the second test, viz., the legitimate aspirations of the people, enough has already been said and I do not wish to enlarge any more on this point. Lastly, as regards political and administrative expediency it must be admitted that we Karnatakas are not in a position to exercise in either of the provinces, Madras and Bombay that power and influence to which we consider ourselves entitled by reason of our numbers, wealth and culture. In the autonomous provinces of the future, I am afraid we will be nowhere. Political and administrative expediency therefore demand that we should have a province of our own, to shape our own destinies.

OUR DUTY

Now, what should we do? Provincial autonomy will be ushered in, in the course of a few months and election propaganda is now in full swing. The Government of India Act of 1935, has given the choice to the respective Local Governments and Local Legislatures to lend their support or otherwise for the formation of new provinces.

RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT-ELECT

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI: Nov. 28.

Mr. U. Ramarao, President-elect of the Karnatak Unification Conference arrived here this morning by the Bangalore Mail.

A large gathering of distinguished citizens and members of "Mitra Mandal" and the Congress Committee received and garlanded him on arrival.

After dinner Mr. Ramarao proceeds to Belgaum by car.

Spanish Rebels In Worse Position

Govt. Troops Hold Up Enemy Attack In Manner That Surprises Observers

MADRID, November 27.

As the third week of the battle for Madrid draws close the insurgents are in a worse position than they were a fortnight ago.

This is the general view of the situation expressed after another 24 hours, in which, the insurgents again failed to advance beyond the point reached in their first big push.

The longer the insurgents take to capture the city, the more difficult will become the task.

Government troops have held up the insurgent attack, hitherto, in a manner surprising to neutral observers.

Fortifications are improving daily and an announcement that, henceforth, six battalions will be devoted to this work was received with enthusiasm.

—Reuter.

GOVT. FORCES LAUNCH ATTACKS

MADRID, Nov. 28.

Insurgent attacks on the Madrid Front appear to be undergoing a change, the chief sign of which is the appearance of insurgent volunteers among the troops holding University City indicating that regular troops are being withdrawn for service elsewhere.

The siege of Madrid has lasted 22 days, and has hitherto consisted in endeavouring to batter a breach in the defences at all costs. The insurgents' disregard to safety in the rear enabled Madrid forces to launch attacks and even threaten Talavera. Despite bombing by insurgent 'planes primarily intended for attack on Madrid, Government columns penetraed to the outskirts of Talavera. It is probable that as a result of these operations the insurgents will change the dispositions of their forces.—Reuter.

MOST FLAGRANT VIOLATION

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Spanish Government's Note asking for a meeting of the League declares that the armed intervention of Italy and Germany in favour of the insurgents is the most flagrant violation of international law.

The recognition of General Franco, virtually the Note declares is an act of aggression against the Spanish Government.

The insurgent declaration that they intend forcibly to prevent the free traffic to ports controlled the Government is likely to create international difficulties.

The Note adds that both powers—especially one—is now prepared to help the insurgents in War at sea.

Such facts create circumstances of a nature affecting international relations and are threatening peace.

SOVIET SHIP STOPPED BY REBELS

MOSCOW, Nov. 28.

The Soviet ship "Chubar," which is reported to have been stopped and searched by insurgents in the Straits of Gibraltar on Wednesday, was again stopped in the Mediterranean, according to news received by an official agency.

The "Chubar" is stated to have been ordered to put into Palma and was escorted thither by two insurgent ships. It is bound for Leghorn, from Rotterdam, with cargo of the German coal.—Reuter.

TOLL OF CIVIL WAR

MADRID, Nov. 28.

It is estimated that 2,500 have been killed and 3,000 wounded since the beginning of the bombardments of the Capital.—Reuter.

(Earlier News on page 24.)

"RED" BOGEY AGAIN!

Reason For Jap.-Manchukuan Sympathy With Invasion Of Suiyuan

HSINKING, Nov. 28.

The danger of the spread of Communism is the reason for Japanese Manchukuan sympathy with the inner Mongolian invasion of the Chinese North-Western Province of Suiyuan, declares a joint statement issued by the Japanese-Kwantung Army and the Manchukuo Foreign Office.

The statement asserts that the Chinese Government continues to be reluctant to co-operate with Japan in a joint defence against the "Reds," but on the contrary is effecting a compromise with them, that the Inner Mongolians' drive in North Suiyuan is a measure of self-defence against the increasing pressure of Communists, with whom the Chinese military groups are closely connected and, the Japanese Army is not indifferent to eventual contingencies tending to disturb the peace of Manchukuo or Bolshevising the entire territory of China and will be obliged to take adequate measures should such contingencies arise.—Reuter.

BLUM'S REPLY TO GENERAL STRIKE THREAT

PARIS, Nov. 28.

M. Blum replied to the threat of a general strike in French heavy industries on December 6 by the introduction of a Bill in the Chamber, providing compulsory arbitration for all Labour disputes before a strike or lock-out.

The debate is fixed for December.—Reuter.

DIFFICULT MOMENT FOR FRANCE

PARIS, November 28.

"There was never a Government so difficult as ours to overthrow from outside but so easy to overthrow from within," declared M. Blum at great Popular Front meeting at Paris.

He declared that it was impossible to lead a struggle for compulsory arbitration if there were widespread strikes and renewed occupation of factories.

He added: "I intend to introduce in the Cabinet immediately a Bill, establishing democratic code for strikes securing from Parliament meaures which employers will refuse to accept willingly.—Reuter.

DE VALERA SPEAKS OUT

DUBLIN, Nov 27.

In the Dail Mr. De Valera, opposing Mr. Cosgrave's speech in support of the recognition of Gen. Franco, said that the recognition could only be given when there were indications of stability in Spain.

It had been said that the interests of Christianity demand the recognition of Francoites, but it was extraordinary that the Pope had not deemed it prudent to do so.

Germany and Italy had accorded recognition for very clear and immediate political motives, but Mr. De Valera did not believe in the Fascist theory any more than in Communist.

Contingents of the Free State citizens are regularly proceeding to Spain to join Gen. O'Duffy's Irish Brigade fighting for Gen Franco.—Reuter.

GURU NANAK ANNIVERSARY

Bombay Sikhs' Observance

500 Sikhs in Bombay marched in a procession on Saturday evening to commemorate the Anniversary of Guru Nanak, founder of the Sikh faith. The procession which started from the Sikh temple at Frere Road, passed along Sir Pherozesha Mehta Road, Hornby Road and the Cruickshank Road, and terminated at Dhobi Talao end of the Azad Maidan. After the "Bhog" ceremony, a musical performance was held, and, in the night, free food was served to many people, without distinction of caste (Guru-ka-Lungar).

To-day (Sunday), among other items of the programme, a public meeting will be held at 10 a.m., when Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Lt. Col. Jelal M. Shah I.M.S., and others will speak.

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR YOU

READ IT CAREFULLY.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR PRESENT POSITION—IN BUSINESS —IN INCOME—IN SOCIETY—In MENTAL EQUIPMENT?

Can you put into vivid, convincing WORDS all the thoughts and plans your mind conceives—so clearly that others are influenced to co-operate? Can you use words so clear and concise, spoken or written, that you are enabled speedily to put through business deals, make large and numerous sales, close important contracts? The big positions in life always go to men and women who have the ability to express themselves perfectly, using the right words to win others to their way of thinking.

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LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Kartak Vad 1, 1993
Muslim: Ramzan 14, 1355
Parsi: Khordad 25, 1306
Hightide: 0-66; 11-55
Lowtide: 6-11; 17-59
Sunrise: 6h. 54m
Sunset: 6h. 0m.

Special Service in celebration of the Festival of St. Andrew, St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street, 6-30 p.m. Governor and Lady Brabourne attending.

Monday, November 30.

Special Meeting of the Standing Committee at 2 p.m. (B.T.)

Tuesday, December 1.

Children's Aid Society: Naming of Lady Brabourne Home for Girls, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending, Umerkhadi, 5-30 p.m.

Wednesday, December 2.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

THE ASSAGAO UNION

The Assagao Union will be "At Home" to Miss Olga Athaide to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. at Thakersey Hall, Ballard Estate.

D S P MADHYAWARTI SHIKSHANA FUND

The annual general meeting of the above Fund will be held to-day (Sunday), at Hira Bagh, C.P. Tank, at 4-0 p.m.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ

The annual prize distribution gathering will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall Sandhurst Road.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. S. G. Warty in the hall of Ananda Vihara, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on 'If Buddha came to Bombay'.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE.

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. The 'Shema' and the two preceding benedictions will be the subjects for study.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB

The 27th Annual General Meeting of the Lusitanian Sporting Club will be held at 11-15 a.m. to-day (Sunday), at St. Sebastian High School Dabul.

"ISMAIL COLLEGE PAST STUDENTS UNION"

A meeting of the members of the above union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at the Bohra Youth League Hall 129, Abdul-Rehman St.

DECCANI BRAHMINS FAMILY RELIEF SOCIETY

The fourth Annual General Meeting of the Deccani Brahmins' Family Relief Society, Dadar, will be held at Chhabildas Lallooobhoy Boys' High School, Akshikar Street, Dadar to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

A RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE

A discourse on "Sita Kalyanam" in Valmiki Ramayanam will be conducted by Vidwan Brahmastri Krishna Aiyangar of Srivilliputur at Visrani Nivas, near the Post Office Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m.

SHREE GAUDIYA MATH

A lecture will be delivered on "The science of Sanatan Dharam" in English by Mr. Abhay Charan Day at the new premises lecture Hall of the Gaudiya Math, Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S "Carnaro" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 2nd proximo instead of as previously notified.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Walking on Air" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Romeo and Juliet" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Gay Adventure" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Romeo and Juliet" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATTA—"Darkest Africa" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manmohan" Daily at 2-45 5-15 and 8 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10-30 a.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5 and 7-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Maya" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kalia Mardan" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi" Daily at 2-30, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10-30 a.m.
PATHE—"The White Angel" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"The Great Ziegfeld Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Professional Soldier." Time as usual
REGAL—"The Man who could work Miracles" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Manzil" Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Chhaya" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Jwala Mukhi" Daily at 2-30, 5 and 7-45 p.m.

G.I.P. RLY. CATHOLIC UNION

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass of the G.I.P. Rly. Catholic Employees Union will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. at the Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill, followed by a General Meeting in the Refactory Hall of St. Stanislaus' High School, Bandra.

BOMBAY YARN AND SILK MERCHANT'S ASSOCIATION

The postponed general meeting of The Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association will be held in the Association Hall, Tamba Kanta, to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m.

VISHNU DIGAMBAR MUSIC ACADEMY

The First Anniversary of the Academy, founded by Nyaya Ratna Dhundiraj Shastri Vinod, will be celebrated at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor, will preside.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

The Second Annual Gathering and Prize Distribution of the above Institute will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at R.M.B. High School of Gokhale Education Society, Parel, Bombay, when Mr. B. G. Horniman, will preside. Mr. K. S. R. Iyer will speak on "Commerce and Commercial Education."

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Monthly Flag Hoisting Ceremony will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.), at the Congress House. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. will unfurl the Flag.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 29th lecture in the series of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will be given in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street tomorrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m.

PATHARE KSHATRIYA MALAD GRAMA SABHA

Under the auspices of the above Grama Sabha, a prize distribution ceremony will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. in the compound of Ram Mandir (Malad Gaothan) when Miss. Balabai Takakhav will preside.

DEO CANCELS KOLABA TOUR

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo has cancelled his Kolaba tour programme and proceed to Faizpur.

"Case For Flogging"

"Eminently a case for flogging", remarked Mr. Oscar H. Brown, at the Mazagaon Police Court on Saturday, in the case in which two young Muslims stood charged with looting in the recent disturbances.

The two men were arrested by Sergeant Riley at Sandhurst when they were looting a Marwari shop on October 18 last.

"They are two strong, robust young dock-labourers, aged 25 and 26, and there are no extenuating circumstances, to give imprisonment, would be weakness." He did not want to inflict a savage sentence of flogging but the punishment had to be deterrent. One of the men admitted a previous conviction for theft.

He sentenced them to receive twenty stripes

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Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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Directed by JOSEPH SANTLEY. Screenplay by Berl Kalmer-Harry Ruby. Produced by Edward Kaufman

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day Hall Benam Hall Lane Girgaum.

MOOLKY PORT COMMITTEE BOMBAY.

The above Committee will meet to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at 55 Apollo Street, (Opp. Share Bazar), Fort.

THE KANARA FRIEND'S UNION

The first anniversary celebration and prize distribution ceremony of the Union Sports Club will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at 145 Mody Street, Fort

THE BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

The Adjourned Half-yearly General Meeting of the above Association will be held at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), at the Registered office of the above Association

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

The Annual General Meeting of the Dadar Co-operative Institute will be held to-day (Sunday), at the office of the Elphinstone Road C.C. Society Bachubai Building, Damodar Hall, Parel.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Immortal God and Mortal Man" will be subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

WORKERS' MEETING AT NAIGAON

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red flag) a mass meeting of workers will be held at Naigaon to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. to protest against the rejection of Mr. Nimbkar's candidature by the Congress Parliamentary Board.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line Steamer Clan Monroe arrived at London on the 27th morning.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general meeting of the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday December 6, 1936 at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to elect the members of the Managing Council for the next year and not to-day (Sunday) as published in our yesterday's issue.

CORRECTION

Chimanlal Nanavati, a prosecution witness in the case against Chandulal Shroff and Mahomedali Kapadia on a charge of fabricating evidence with a view to defraud a partner of one of the accused, stated that the legal expenses in the High Court suits amounted to Rs 4,000 and not Rs. 10,000, as stated in our report yesterday.

YAKSHAGANA DANCES:

The Yakshagana performances given by Mr. Karanth and his troupe at the Jinnah Hall on Saturday were a great success. Another grand programme with slight alterations has been arranged for this (Sunday) evening at the Sir C. J. Hall.

ADDRESS TO MR. VIJAY MERCHANT

Under the auspices of Shree Bombay Bhatia Mahajan, Shree Bhatia Stri Mandal, Shree Bhatia Stree Hunnar Udhyog Gruh, Shree Bhatia Mitra Mandal and the Bhatia Sport Committee, an address will be given to the famous Bhatia Cricketer Mr. Vijay Merchant to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. L. R. Tairsee M.L.C. at the Halai Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road.

MILL WORKERS' MEETING

Under the auspices of The Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay a meeting of the Mill-Workers will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. at Gandhi maidan, Elphinstone Road, Parel under the presidentship of Mr. A.A. Alwe Messrs. Kanadalker, Taldeoker, Sk. Mahomed Oomer and Dr. Gavande will be the prominent speakers

HEALTH AND STRENGTH LEAGUERS' ASSOCIATION

The senior and intermediate Athletic meet of the above association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the co-operage when Sir H. P. Dastoor will preside and Lady Dastoor will distribute the prizes.

RAJPUTANA MUST FOLLOW TRAVANCORE

Sarda's Plea For Removal Of Untouchability

AJMER, Nov. 28.

The tenth session of the Rajputana Provincial Hindu Conference was held yesterday at the Brahmaji Temple, Pushkar, Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda presiding.

At the outset, messages from Mr. Jugalkishore Birla and others wishing the Conference success were read.

Dewan Bahadur Sarda in his address laid great emphasis on Hindu Sangthan, physical culture and removal of untouchability.

Resolutions were passed congratulating H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore for opening Hindu temples in his State for Harijans and requesting princes in Rajputana to follow his noble example.—A. P.

"DAILY NEWS" EDITOR APOLOGISES

Defamation Case Against "Hitawada"

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Nov. 28.

The defamation case filed by Surjoo Parasad a Municipal Member of Nagpur, against A. D. Mani Editor, "Hitawada" in respect of a certain article appearing against him in his paper, came up for hearing to-day before Mr. Abdul Subhan Khan Hon. Magistrate 1st Class, to-day.

ITS ORIGIN

This case is the counterpart of a case filed by C. B. Parakh M.L.C. and Ex-President of the Civil Station Municipality, against Venkatraman, Editor, "Daily News", and Surjoo Prasad, in respect of a certain article appearing against him in the "Daily News", contributed by the latter. Parakh withdrew his complaint, on a letter of regret, by Surjoo Prasad, and an assurance by the Editor "Daily News", that he never intended to defame the complainant.

The controversy that gave rise to the present case arose over the construction of an Isolation Hospital by the Nagpur Municipal Committee, and that of the Office of Civil Station Sub-Committee, in which imputations of personal character were made. Surjoo Prasad had filed a counter complaint against Parakh, but the same was withdrawn, after Parakh gave the assurance that he had no desire to cast any personal reflection against his character.

Surjoo Prasad had also prosecuted Meshram, the Secretary of the Civil Station Municipality, for circulating proceedings which contained defamatory statements, but the Secretary was discharged for want of Local Government's sanction to prosecute him.

When the case against "Hitawada" came up for hearing today the complainant said that he had moved the Sessions Court, for a revision of the Magistrate's order discharging Mr. Meshram and asked for an adjournment. Mr. Mani who was present in person, insisted that the trial should proceed at once. The Magistrate remarked that it was strange that in this case the accused, instead of the complainant, was anxious that the case should proceed. After some further discussion, the Magistrate adjourned case to December 23.

PATHANS ASSAULTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three Pathans, including a boy were assaulted with sticks by Hindus in Champa Gully, off Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon. They were taken to the G. T. Hospital where they were treated and discharged.

COMMUNAL CLASH IN SIND VILLAGE

Shops Looted And Several Injured And Admitted Into Hospital

KARACHI, November 28.

The *Hindu* of Karachi publishes a sensational account of a communal clash between Hindus and Muslims, which occurred in village Mirpur Babro yesterday

It is stated that nearly 500 armed Muslims attacked the Hindus in the village looted their shops and belaboured them. Several Hindus were injured and admitted into hospital. The Hindus closed their shops and sought shelter in the houses. Complete hartal is being observed.

Further details are lacking.

A later telegram states:

Confirmation is available regarding the Hindu-Muslim clash in Mirpur in the district of Jacobabad

Enquiries show that a few Muslims spread rumours that the Hindu shop keepers in Mirpur tore a *Quoran* and thus collected a large number of Muslims from the surrounding hamlets. They then attacked the Hindus and looted their shops.

The Jacobabad police on receipt of information rushed to the village and restored order. Several arrests have been made.

A number of casualties are reported to have been occurred, but the definite number of casualties is not available.—United Press.

WOMEN INVITED TO T. B. CONFERENCE

The Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, writes:

The National Council of Women in India has been invited to send delegates to the Tuberculosis Conference which will be held in London in May 1937. If any Associate Member of the N.C.W.I., or any member of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council is likely to be in London at the time and is willing to attend the Conference as a delegate, will she kindly write to:—Mrs. Keron Bose, Hon. General Secretary, N.C.W.I., 14, Palm Avenue, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MR. HASMANI OF DAR-ES-SALAAM

Mr. H. D. Hasmani, a prominent business man of Dar-es-Salaam, known as the "King of Groundnuts," having business connections in Bombay and Madras sailed by the "Viceroy of India" for Aden on Saturday. He is the first Ismaili from E. Africa to establish a firm in Japan. After meeting H. H. the Aga Khan at Aden Mr. Hasmani will proceed to Dares-Salaam.

A local correspondent writes:—"Bombayites will be glad to learn that Govind Maharaj, one of the disciples of Shri Sadguru Siddharoodh, has come down to Bombay and is staying at No. 52, First Carpenter Street, and is giving his services free of charge to alleviate the sufferings of ailing humanity.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

ment would not give him any indication as to the title of the property. If he had to investigate the title on behalf of a mortgagee or purchaser, the information which he had was not sufficient to enable him to certify Bomanji's title as marketable.

At this stage, further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday.

Mr. H. D. Banaji appeared for the Bank of India; Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla defended Mrs. Gulbai Petit while Mr. Lam appeared for Pherozeshah Petit.

MORTGAGE OF "CHATEAU PETIT"

Evidence In Resumed Hearing Of "Petits Case"

Cross-examination of Mr. H. K. Colah, Solicitor, was continued at the resumed hearing of the "Petits Case" before Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon Court on Saturday.

In this case Mrs. Gulbai Petit and Mr. Pherozeshah Petit are charged by the Bank of India with the fraudulent transfer of property

Cross-examined by Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla for Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mr. Colah stated that he was not on visiting terms with the family of the accused. He did not, however, harbour any ill-feelings against the accused. "I cannot say," Mr. Colah added, "my relations with the accused are not friendly."

VALUE OF "CHATEAU PETIT"

Mr. Lam then began the cross-examination of Mr. Colah. Mr Colah said that he could not give an idea of the value of the 'Chateau Petit' because he had not seen it for several years.

When Counsel insisted on the approximate value, even if it be vague, Mr. Colah said: "Anything between five and ten lacs." (Laughter).

Mr. Colah was then shown a Valuation Report prepared by Mr. Burjor Aga on May 30, 1936. He stated that he knew that Mr. Pherozeshah Petit had interest in the Repair and Reserve Funds. Mr. Pherozeshah's interest in the two Funds was not included both in the letter of authority to mortgage the 'Chateau Petit' and the mortgage, because his instructions were not to include them in the mortgage.

To further questions, Mr. Colah said that he could not suggest any reason why Pherozeshah's interest was not to be included in the mortgage; probably because of the first mortgage. "It was probably not thought worth-while in my client's estimation to include the two funds in the mortgage because a considerable portion of the Rs. 25,000 fund had been used up."

Witness had not applied his mind to the proceedings of the Litigation O. S. 1736 of 1917. He did not know of the decision except "in a casual way." He also did not consider the effect of this decision when he drafted the letter of authority to mortgage the 'Chateau Petit,' and the mortgage itself because there was no time to think about it. "I cannot say at this distance of time if when the letter of authority to mortgage and the mortgage were prepared, the mortgage in favour of the Maharaja of Gondal was paid off."

MORTGAGE DEBT

"I did not know," he continued, "that the Court had held that if the mortgage debt was paid from the general estate, the latter fund should be recouped from the amount of the sale proceeds of the 'Chateau Petit' when sold.

"The urgency of the matter was so great that Mrs. Gulbai was prepared to accept any security which Pherozeshah could offer to give. Pherozeshah was present when the instructions were given, and he said he could give this as security and wanted the thing to be done at once.

"There was no occasion to appreciate the position that if the sale proceeds of the 'Chateau Petit', when sold, came to less than the mortgage amount (to the Maharaj of Gondal), Pherozeshah's interest in the 'Chateau Petit' would be practically nil."

Witness had no occasion to investigate Mr Bomanji Petit's title to 'Chateau Petit.' Mere acting for the Trustees of the Settle-

(Continued in Col. 3.)

TABULATED ADLETS

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To let new premises at 510 Arthur Road, near Tardeo Tram Terminus, best ventilated, airy single, double rooms, shops with latest conveniences for high class Hindus only. Apply on premises. (7304)

44. MEDICAL.

Rejuvenation. No gland grafting or surgical ligatures. Latest method. Results mystifying. Apply W. Turner, Rejuvenation Specialist, 8, Elphinstone Road, Poona. (7293).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (7305).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Just Received French Fashion Books, Children's Annuals for 1937. Price List Free, Happy Book Stall, Rehim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. (6940).

61. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

If you wish to buy, sell or exchange a Piano or Organ write to A. Nestor & Co., Piano Tuners and Repairers. Watson's Hotel, Ground Floor, Bombay. 7345.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Booksellers. Stationers, Newspaper Agents, Shopkeepers and Sparetime Canvassers all over India to sell large 20" x 15" Foultry Propaganda Wall Calendars for 1937 (with 12 Numbers on each) retail at four Annas each (postage two annas extra) Handsome Discounts offered on quantities over 25 Copies Delivered Free by Rail in India at Wholesale Trade Rates. Send a Stamp for Free Specimen Sheet with further particulars and Trade Terms. A complete Calendar for 1937 (with 12 Numbers) will be sent Post Free on receipt of six Annas. Apply immediately: The Asian Poultry Institute, 11 West, Connaught Road, Poona

Wanted—Agents & District Agents on high commission. Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd., 98|4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (7211).

Good opportunity for reliable men: Wanted urgently capable organisers and chief district agents for an old established Life Insurance Company of Bombay for the districts in the provinces of Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, C. P., Berar, U. P., Madras and Colombo on salary and commission basis. Applications should reach before 30th December stating age, experience and business expected to Box No. 4366, "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

GOVERNOR ORDERS STAY OF PROCEEDINGS

French Loge Citizens' Trial In British Court

PONDICHERRY, Nov. 27.

It is understood that the Governor of French India has received a communication from the Governor of Madras in reply to his letter regarding the cases filed in British courts against the citizens of the French Loge in Calicut.

The Madras Governor's reply, it is understood, states that the French Indian communication has been forwarded to the Viceroy for disposal and that a reply will be sent to Pondicherry by the Viceroy from Delhi.

Meanwhile the Governor of Madras is understood to have ordered the stay of the proceedings in all the cases pending against the French Loge citizens.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU CANCELS BELLARY TOUR

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 28.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who was to have left for Patna, has been detained here in connection with some urgent and important Congress work.

He will now be staying here till the 6th of December, when he goes to Bombay for the meeting of the Working Committee, and then returns to Bihar by 12th December. He has also cancelled his Bellary tour and will not visit any place in South India.—United Press.

MADRAS STATES AND FEDERATION

Important Discussions To Open At Trivandrum

TRIVANDRUM, November 28.

Discussion on questions concerning the entry of Madras States into the All-India Federation will commence to-morrow at Trivandrum between the authorities of different Madras States, the Viceroy's representatives, Messrs A. C. Lothian, E. Conran Smith and A. J. Raisman.

It is understood that discussions will open with a meeting between the Dewan of Travancore, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, assisted by Rao Bahadur Rajya Seva Nirata, Dr. N. Kunjan Pilai, Chief Secretary, Mr. G. Parameswaran Pilai, Special Federation Officer and other State officers on the one hand and the Viceroy's representatives on the other.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Dewan of Cochin, arrives at Trivandrum on November 30 and discussions between the Viceroy's representatives and the representatives from Cochin will follow, including joint consultations with Travancore and Cochin if needed. —A.P.

SETTLING CLAIM WITH LATHIS

Several Injured In Fight Between Zamindars' Men

CAWNPORE, Nov. 27.

Two parties of men armed with lathis, about 50 on each side, fought to decide the claim of two Zamindars to a certain land in a dispute at Gangaghat. The fight lasted about two hours injuring several persons of both sides.

The dispute was about the boundary of a piece of land. It came to a head when the servants of one Zamindar damaged the shops by set up in connection with Kartik Ganges fair and the servants of the other party opposed them. No arrests have been made so far.—United Press.

POTTER RUNS AMOK: KILLS 14 RELATIVES

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Nov. 28.

An unconfirmed report has been received here from Marcpally (Nalgonda Dist.) that a Hindu potter ran amok with a rice pounder and killed fourteen persons and seriously injured two others.

While the circumstances of the tragedy are unknown, it appears that the man first attacked and killed his two wives and three daughters and then turned to the relatives, of whom nine were similarly dealt with. Two others, who were also attacked, were seriously injured and removed to hospital in a precarious condition.

The assailant has been arrested.—A.P.

A. I. INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE

Govt. Invitation To States And Provinces

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

The Government of India have issued invitations to the leading provinces and the States to participate in the Eighth session of the Industries Conference, which is proposed to be held at Lucknow on the 7th and 8th December, 1936. The dates have been selected with a view to enabling those attending the Conference to visit the United Provinces Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition which will open at Lucknow on December 8.

Public Notices.

WANTED.

TEMPORARY AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST FOR BURMA.

1. Candidates must be British subjects of good character and sound physique, age not to exceed 35 years on 30th June, 1936, except in the case of candidates with exceptional qualifications.

2. Qualifications required:— Honours degree in Chemistry of a British University and a pass in the Examination in Agricultural Chemistry by the Institute of Chemistry, London. Research experience will be regarded as an additional qualification.

3. Selected candidate will be employed on research work in the Agricultural College, Mandalay, and may also be required to lecture to students.

4. The appointment will be on agreement for three years terminable on six months notice on either side. Pay will be offered according to the qualifications of the successful candidate but will in no case exceed Rs. 750. There is no prospect of permanent employment.

5 The successful candidate if selected in India, will get first class passage for himself and family from his place of residence to Mandalay (the headquarters) and return; leave will be admissible according to the Burma Leave Rules applicable to temporary officers.

6. Candidates will have to appear for a personal interview at a suitable place, if necessary, and before a Medical Board for examination.

7 Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support from Government officers or other persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment.

8 Applications on printed forms obtainable from the Registrar, Forest Secretariat, Rangoon, will be received up to the 15th December, 1936

TIN TUT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma,
Forest Department.

Rangoon,
The 2nd November, 1936.

4296.

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SOUTH-EAST MADRAS GETS LOCAL RAIN

Western Disturbance Affecting North-West India

POONA, Nov. 28.

Local rain occurred in South east Madras, while a few falls are reported from Tenasserim and Assam. Victoria Point and Palamcottah report half-an-inch of rain each A western disturbance is affecting North-west India

FORECAST.

Local rain will continue in South-east Madras. Rainfall is likely to occur locally in Tenasserim and a few station in the rest of Burma and in Assam. Scattered showers are also likely to occur along the North-West Frontier and extend into Kashmir.—A. P.

Mr. A. C. Lothian, special representative of H. E. the Viceroy, who has just proceeded to Ootacamund after his visit to Hyderabad and Mysore, is expected to be in Indore about the 12th December in connection with the Federation discussion.

REMOVING UNTOUCHABILITY

A Pritibhojan

Mrs. Shanta Bhalerao of Women's Fellowship of Service writes:—

The Meghwal Seva Mandal is an Association of Harijans founded for the uplift and betterment of the Meghwal Samaj in the City of Bombay. A few young men, members of this Samaj, are conducting various activities on its behalf on their own initiative. Those who have any inkling of the various obstacles and ignorant prejudices that are found in the path of workers in this field will wholeheartedly appreciate this brave effort on the part of men, who themselves are as yet, still bearing the inborn curse of untouchability lying on their head. It will be a hopeful sight to workers among the Harijans who had patiently worked and hoped in vain.

This Meghwal Seva Mandal has been organised, under its auspices, a Priti Bhojan on the 29th of November, 1936. Such a function is generally bound to be a show of a moment, tightly interpreted, it can be something else also.

The idea is generally accepted by all sensible people now that the sin of untouchability must be washed away from the land. Still the two parties most concerned are still apprehensive about each other. On behalf of the Harijan, it can positively be said, that he is full of nervousness and doubt in his uphill task of rising up to the new opportunities and work that is coming to him. He is most in need of guidance, direction, assurance and of confidence in his fellowman who has been more fortunate in being born in a higher caste

The Priti Bhojan thus may be a momentary exhibition of the constructive efforts of patient and persevering workers, slowly carried on behind the scenes. To inexperienced and untrained workers like those of the Meghwal Seva Samaj a function like this is an encouragement and an inspiration to further efforts, to well-wishers of this dehumanised group of people, it will give a glimpse of the progress Harijans can make and an urge to extend their kindliness in a good cause. It is thus a social function in the truest sense of the word, a meeting of two groups of people indicative of a united effort for the good of both. A Priti Bhojan of this sort is a united prayer that the dream of a moment may result in a sustained and strong effort towards true progress.

This function is going to be held on Sunday, the 29th of November at 5 o'clock in the evening at the Municipal Chawls at Mahalaxmi. Mrs. Hansa Mehta has kindly consented to preside.

It will be great encouragement to the organisers if sympathisers of the Untouchables will make it a point to attend the function.

Dr. Hardikar At Mercara

(From Our Correspondent).
MERCARA: Nov. 28.

After finishing his work in Mangalore District Dr. Hardiker arrived at Mercara yesterday and audited the Congress Accounts. He had consultations with Congress workers regarding the future work. Messrs. Bellappa and Poonacha have been elected Coorg delegates to the Faizpur Congress.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is reaching Lucknow on December 1. In connection with his election tour of the district. Elaborate arrangements are being made to give him a rousing reception.

DISPASSIONATE VALUES OF ART

India's Art Heritage

At a meeting of the Bombay Historical Society, at the Prince of Wales Museum on Friday, Syt. Kanaiyalal Vakil spoke on the subject of "Methods of Evaluating India's Past Heritage in Art" Capt. Gladstone Solomon, Director of the School of Art presiding. During the course of his speech Syt Vakil observed:—

History is a record of social experiences. It is socially purposive. Its chronological frame serves only to help us with a perspective of time. Viewed as such the cultural heritage demands the services of creative scholarship. It is not enough to trace the dates or origins assigned or to locate influences. It is not enough even to pronounce judgments and measure historic achievements except to estimate its serviceable value to the social experiments of the present and the plans of the future. This is history ought to be looked at and will be looked at by the new world in the making, the new world which has begun to examine the fundamentals of every human endeavour. My subject will therefore be examined from this conception of history and for this specific objective. The artistic heritage of India as examined by modern scholarship may be roughly divided into three main phases."

The Three Phases

The first may be described as encyclopaedic phase; the second phase may be described as the romantic phase; the third and the present phase may be described naturally as one of critical realities.

The first phase was one obviously of the collection of materials; the second phase was evidently one of justification; the third and the present phase is one of creative interpretation.

I shall now give some ideas of these phases and I may mention some of the names as merely illustrative of the ideas which I outline to-day very roughly.

The romantic phase overemphasises the Indo-philosophic bias of Indian art at the cost of specific art values. This phase is passing although it is not entirely past. We now come to the third phase which reveal the new tendency to approach the past art heritage of India from the point of view of art, of interpreting it in terms of specific art values. This is perhaps really the most valuable phase of the examination of India's past heritage in art for it enables us not only to understand art in terms of art but to recognise its social objectives and its national value for the present reconstruction in art."

Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon concluding the proceedings appreciated the work of the Society and suggested that the city was suffering from the inferiority complex and not seldom underestimating its possibilities as a live centre of Art and Scholarship. He emphasised that the practising artist should come into his own.

NO BEGGARY AND NO PROSTITUTION

Karachi City Fathers' Commendable Lead

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, Nov. 28.

The Corporation resolved to prohibit begging in Karachi, to open Beggars' Colony near Municipal sewage farm where beggars will be made to work. The aged and the infirm will be cared for in the colony which will also contain a school for imparting manual training to children.

Funds for the upkeep are sought to be realised by voluntary contributions and charity boxes and if possible by lottery. The Chief Officer has been asked to obtain plans and estimates.

Equally momentous was the decision for removal of a brothel from the Napier Road, City's vice area and prohibition of prostitution within municipal limits.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sonoo Kanse, a 31-year old dock-labourer, fell from a loaded motor lorry on Thursday last at Victoria Gardens Road.

He died at the J. J. Hospital yesterday.

A verdict of accidental death was given at the inquest.

Dulaimia Vasin, alleged to be a notorious contraband drug trafficker, was arrested by Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department last night at Bengalpura in the city.

The officer also seized contraband opium of the value of Rs. 205 from the room occupied by the accused person.

To-day at the Esplanade Police Court, when the accused was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, an order for bail was passed in the sum of Rs. 1,000 with a cash deposit of Rs. 500.

It was stated that the accused obtained the opium from overseas and that information was received that traffic in drugs was being carried on by the accused on a large scale.

A woman, who was alleged to have kidnapped a minor girl, was produced by the Kingsway Police at the Dadar Police Court on Friday.

It was alleged Sitabai Nava, took the girl to a grass field and removed her silver ornaments on Wednesday evening.

Later, it is stated, she took the girl to a railway station on the harbour branch of the G.I.P. Railway and boarded a train. The girl was picked up by a railway constable by the side of the railway track between Matunga and Sion.

It was stated by the girl, that she was pushed out of the running train.

The girl has sustained injuries on the head.

The accused, Sitabai, was remanded into police custody till December 4.

Air Bombers' Havoc In Madrid

A gre[illegible] flats in a fashionable [illegible] Madrid partly destroyed by bombs which uprooted trees in the gardens and destroyed water mains.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

Congress Elections

One result of the communal as far as the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is concerned, is that no new elections for the delegates to the forthcoming session of the Congress could be held so far. According to the constitution, those delegates automatically form the next Congress Committee, and as such they have the right to vote in the election of the new Congress President, as also to elect the members of the A.I.C.C. Under the special powers vested in him, the Congress President has allowed the present members of the committee to vote in the presidential election, as an emergency case. He has, however, directed that as far as possible, the election of the delegates should be held before the Faizpur Congress session.

Memorable Occasion

In the presence of a distinguished gathering, H. E. Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, opened on Wednesday evening the new premises of the Shreemathi Nathibai Damodar Thackersey College for Women at Carnegy Road. It was a most memorable occasion, a red letter day in the annals of the Women's University, which was founded twenty years ago "without a single rupee to its credit" by that doyen of girls' education in this country, Prof. D. K. Karve, who happily was present on the occasion. It also marked a mile-stone in the career of the University. It was the wish of the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, to whose munificence the University owes its present position, that the headquarters should be established at a suitable centre in Bombay, and that there should also be a full-fledged college for women in this city. Owing to certain unfortunate circumstances in which one need not enter here, that wish remained unfulfilled so long. Thanks mainly to the interest shown by Lord Brabourne, the University was last year able to acquire an excellent site from the Government of Bombay, and the new home of the University is now already occupied. One important point referred to in Lord Brabourne's speech was regarding the statutary recognition of the University. It is rather a pity that the Governor should have thought that the University does not deserve such recognition inspite of its brilliant record of a score of years.

Great Welcome

Bombay gave a great welcome to General Evangeline Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, on her arrival here on Monday evening by s.s. the "Viceroy of India." A rousing reception was accorded her on the Mole station, where representatives of the Salvation Army from all over India as also many citizens headed by the Mayor, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, were present. That very evening the General addressed a crowded meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, which was presided over by Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member of the Bombay Government." The subject of the lecture was "The Stride of God" and the lecturer gave a vivid description of the history and activities of the Salvation Army. The next day she attended some functions organised by the Army organization in the city. General Booth will tour throughout India for the next two months and shall visit the various centres of the Army.

Civic Affairs

The meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which was held on Thursday has created much public interest owing to some important items being on the agenda. The proposal for establishing a municipal bank has been on the tapis for a long time, now, and the Law Committee of the Corporation recently made a recommendation favouring the formation of such a bank. The Municipal Commissioner, however, was entirely opposed to this motion, which was thrown out by a majority of 33 to 19 votes, which incidentally means that barely half the members were present at the meeting. The question of the increasing drug traffic in the city is also engaging the attention of the Corporation, and it was decided to forward to the Government the representation in this matter which was drafted by the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee. The representation requests the Government to take steps to reduce the shops selling intoxicants, curtail their hours of work, and increase the duties upon such drugs so as to make their cost prohibitive. It is to be hoped that Government takes prompt action in this matter, owing to the growing menace to the city.

Unique Art Treat

The exhibition of paintings by Miss Amrit Sher-Gill and Mr. Sarada Ukil which was recently held at the Taj Mahal Hotel was a unique treat and few art lovers in the city missed it. The two artists provided an excellent foil for each other. Miss Sher-Gill's pictures were mostly studies and portraits in oil: Ukil's compositions in water colour. The former were bold in conception, brilliant in execution: the latter, subtle alike in the idea and the presentation. Sher-Gill bears the imprint of the West in most of her work,—even when she is apparently working on an Indian motif. Ukil's is purely Indian style, though a few of the landscapes suggested a faint impression. Sher-Gill was nothing, if not vivid: Ukil impressed with his masterly harmony of colour. A more striking contrast will be indeed difficult to come across. The exhibition thus struck a very original note, and will not be effaced from one's memory for long.

World's News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 34)

throne of Bulgaria. For this, heavily financed by a Paris syndicate, he was for a few days a successful candidate.

But a unexpected meeting with a man—a man of low class—a vulgar barber—destroyed all my plans and work—make me loise my throne and my Tsar's crown!

This man had been his barber in St. Petersburg and told the Press so. The Russian Consul-General, on receiving information that "the elected Tsar of Bugaria was no french by nationality—but a Russian Horses' Guards officer, a good-known rich landlord—nihilist, who escaped from Russia few years ago on ground of political trouble,s" had him arrested.

The "Tsar of Bulgaria" was ignominously bundled off to St. Petersburg and to jail.

* * * *

"Seats In Heaven"

A priest who was "selling seats in Heaven" has been arrested by the police in Kiszyniew, Bessarabia in Poland.

He had a "map of Heaven" on his desk with allotments portioned out and numbers on them. Simple-minded peasants, mostly women, used to go to his house and select a position on the map. The places which were "near God" cost double the normal price. Those near the Archangel Gabriel were a little less. Ordinary places cost a sum equal to two English pounds. Many peasants sold their last cow to obtain a place. When the affair was discovered the priest had sold about 200 places.

* * * *

A Violin With A History

Arpad Szasz, a tax collector of the village of Kocsola, Budapest, has discovered that the violin which he inherited from his father many years ago bears a faded ticket inside it with the words, "1735, Antonius Stradivarius, faciebat, Cremonsis."

The expert to whom Szasz showed the violin has asked an Italian committee to investigate the instrument and decide whether it is a genuine Stradivari or not.

* * * *

The Nazi Drive

The Nazi drive against all that might be interpreted as a tribute to non-Aryan genius has had its effect on the civic authorities of Leipzig.

A monument erected there in 1892 to the memory of Mendelssohn, the composer who wrote much church music, has been taken from its pedestal and smashed. The Berlin newspaper, "Volkischer Meobachter" has demanded that Mozart's operas should be cleansed of the usual German text written by Lerzenze da Ponte—a Jew.

* * * *

Sayings Of The Week

I corrected a few of Marx's economic blunders fourteen years before he converted Lenin..... Mr. Bernard Shaw.

The Foreign Office knows nothing about it. I assume, therefore, that it is incorrect.....Viscount Cranbourne.

Every misfortune has a silver lining. I sprained my ankle in St. James's street the other day and thus learned how to spell "ankle" .....Dame Ethel Smythe.

It has been my fortune to have ups and downs in my political relations with Mr. Baldwin—the downs preponderating.....Mr. Winston Churchill.

All this talk about vitamins, protein, and so on, is no good at all.....M. Boulestin.

Democracy, especially a democracy asked to be physically fit, also advances on its stomach..... Lord Horder.

* * * *

"I'm Glad"

"I' m Glad!" (By "Dogberry" in the "News Chronicle")

I'm glad we've chaps like Hoare in key positions;
I'm glad we're spending millions on munitions;
I'm glad I had the tip—it was a "Yopper."
To my money into steel and copper.

* * * *

He Said It

A Glasgow landlord sent a peremptory notice to one of his tenants to quit immediately.

He received the following reply:-

Dear Sir,
"I remain.
"Yours truly,
R. J."

ASK FOR FREE

PRICE LIST

THE ASIAN POULTRY FARM

11E, Connaught Road, POONA.

Shaukat Ali Accuses Authorities

Will Consult Friends Before Deciding Future Of Khilafat Organ

Maulana Shankat Ali sends us the following statement from Calcutta by wire:

We Khilafatists are proud of our brilliant record of work for the Muslim community. I never boast of it because it will serve no useful purpose.

When I came last night after a long journey and most strenuous tour in the Surma Valley after addressing huge meetings in about a dozen places and interviewing prominent Muslims, I saw in the Press this morning that the daily Khilafat organ of the Central Khilafat Committee of which I am the Editor, trying to co-operate honourably with this Government has had its security forfeited.

We are harassed unjustifiably. I am consulting my Khilafat workers and other friends here regarding our future action, besides doing other work that I had to do here.

Going To Punjab

I am going to-night by the Punjab Mail to Bareily where the U. P. Parliamentary Board is meeting on the 29th and Mr. Jinnah will also be present. I will consult this friend and then go to Bombay and advise my co-workers what to do. We have great work before us and we do not desire to waste time in useless quarrels but the Bombay Government thinks the present is the best time to harass us because we do not want to fight. We asked and begged for an honourable peace but apparently this was not possible. We have no money to waste by giving security for the paper and the Press. The Muslim community is a poor community and we Khilafatists are still poorer. I will advise my staff and co-workers in Bombay to keep the paper going.

I do not mind declaring in sorrow that the idea of the Bombay Government as regards co-operation is abject surrender and slavishly obeying their official orders. But we are not prepared for abdication and surrender.

I issue this statement so that the Khilafatists and friends all over India may fully realise the position.

Shaiq Usman's Withdrawal

Maulana Shaiq Usmani, a devoted Khilafatist co-worker, at my request, has withdrawn his name as candidate from the south Calcutta constituency. I am very grateful to him and will try to stop acrimonious correspondence in the Press which does not do any good to co-workers who had difference owing to this misunderstanding. I am happy to say that I have done a good day's work and am indeed very happy inspite of the bad news from Bombay, that I have not the least doubt that all progressive Muslim elements working like diciplined soldiers will combine once and for all and demolish all those who want to satisfy their own ambitions.

NO REDUCTION IN KHILAFAT SECURITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Syed Azizur Rehman, filed a declaration in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court to-day as Keeper, Printer and Publisher of the "Khilafat".

The Magistrate ordered the applicant to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 6,000, of this sum Rs. 3,000 was as keeper of the Press, and Rs. 3,000 as printer and publisher.

Mr. Lakhani appearing on behalf of the applicant, requested the Court to reduce the amount of security but the Court refused to do so.

The Magistrate, however, direteed Mr. Lakhani to make his application direct to Government.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "FARAN"

The Government of Bombay have, under section 7(3) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, (XXIII of 1931, demanded a security of Rs. 1,500 from the publisher of the newspaper "Faran" for violating the provisions of the Act in an article under the caption "Communal Riots and Government—(the patience of the Muslimans has reached its extreme limit") published in the weekly issue of the paper of November 19.

MADRAS LEADER ILL IN JAIL

Transferred To Trichi When Complained About Ill-treatment

Information has been received in Bombay that Mr. A. S. Krishnamachari, a Labour Leader of Madras, who was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition by the Madras High Court is not keeping good health.

For the last few days he has been suffering from fever and other troubles and has lost weight. As he protested against the treatment accorded to him in the Cuddalore Jail, he was promptly transferred to the Trichinopoly Prison.

It may be recalled that before Mr. Krishnamachari was tried he was ordered to be kept under medical observation.

POLICE CHIEF EXTENDS BAN ON WEAPONS

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has extended for another fortnight from Sunday the order prohibiting carrying of all kinds of weapons as a precautions against rioting in the city.

The offensive weapons include swords, spears, knives, bludgeons, guns, lathis and sticks.

SEQUEL TO DHARAVI DISTURBANCES

Six Persons Charged With Rioting

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Mahim police arrested six Hindus on Friday in connection with the disturbances at Dharavi on November 18 last.

They are charged with rioting and murder.

A Hindu mob, it will be recalled, set upon one Zainuddin Sheikh, who was cycling towards Kurla, and killed him on the spot.

The suspects were remanded in custody for a fortnight at the Mazagon Court, to-day.

Allegations that Umar Ebrahim, a hawker in cloth, had stabbed several Hindus during the riots were made by the Maharbourie police to-day.

Ebrahim was arrested yesterday on a charge of murder of Ram Tawn on November 11 last. He was remanded in custody.

Breach Of Curfew

Several Muslims, who were arrested early this morning on a charge of a breach of the Curfew Order, were let off at the Mazagon Court, to-day.

The Muslims pleaded that they had to take their "Sahri" (a meal that Muslims, during the Ramzan period, take an hour and a half before sunrise).

The Magistrate, however, admonished them.

MOVED IN CAR AFTER 11

Magistrate Holds It Comes Within Curfew Order And Fines Accused

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Is moving about in a car after 11 p.m. a breach of the Curfew Order?

This question came up for decision before Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon Court to-day when one Fernandez and two Muslims were charged with violating the Curfew Order.

Deputy Inspector Savant of the Nagpada police, who arrested the suspects admitted in cross-examination that the car was in motion, that they stated they were going home.

The defence counsel said that moving about in a car did not amount to a breach of the Curfew Order which stated 'loitering, walking or standing and remaining in or on a public place."

The Magistrate held that moving in a car did come within the purview of the Curfew order.

Counsel then pointed out that the drivers and conductors of tram cars could also be charged for the same offence.

The Magistrate: we will deal with them when they come.

The three suspects were fined Rs. 5 each.

JURY ABSOLVES MURDER SUSPECTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The deceased was murderously belaboured on October 28 at Fanaswadi by some hooligans who cannot be traced.

"There is no evidence against any of the four suspects placed before us".

This rider was added by the City Coroner's Jury at the adjourned inquest on Fakruddin Akbaralli, a 25-year-old shop assistant.

Akbaralli was picked up unconscious by the police on October 28 last from Fanaswadi Second Cross Lane. He had several injuries on his head. He succumbed to the injuries at the G. T. Hospital the same day.

At the adjourned inquest today, the Princess Street Police placed four persons who they alleged were the assailants of Akbaralli. They are Babu Ramchandra, Bhikoo Ganeram, Krishna Naravan and Raghunath Govind Shete

A bidi shop servant, describing the incident said that some persons tried to rush into his shop. There was a great commotion in the street and he heard cries: "He is finished he is finished".

Knew Suspects

Witness closed his shop, and saw a man lying near a dustbin. He knew two of the suspects, Bhikoo and Raghunath, who lived in the vicinity. Raghunath was a bidi shop keeper and Bhikoo was witness' customer.

At the identification parade at the police station, witness pointed out Baboo Ramchandra, the first suspect and said that in the crowd following the assault on the deceased, he had seen a man who was as tall as the suspect.

Resembled Suspect

Another bidi shop servant, in evidence, stated that he told the police he had seen a man resembling Baboo Ramchandra who mixed in the crowd on the day in question. The suspect was not, he added, running.

The jury returned a verdict of death by shock and haemorrhage from fracture of skull. They added the rider given above.

Judge Wadhams, the famous international jurist, is on a visit to Indore, to advise the Government of His Highness the Maharaja on the subject of Federation.

A Farewell Party was given by the staff of the Mechanical Engineers' Department of the Bombay Municipality to Mr. H. G. Nicker, A.M.I., M.E.(London) on 4th of November. In the photo Mr. Nicker is seated 7th from left, on his right being Mr. N. V. Modak, City Engineer of the Municipality.

FAUZI KHAUKJI INVITED TO IRAQ

Premier's Support To Palestinian Arabs

A prominent Arabic weekly "Al-Fath" of Baghdad, writes:—

H. M. King Ghazi of Iraq has officially invited the great Syrian Arab leader, Fauzi Khaukji, with his men to be the guests of Iraq Government.

In a dinner speech King Ghazi expressed his sympathy for the Arabs of Palestin and their struggle against the Jews.

Fauzi was given an official welcome by the Premier of the new Iraq Cabinet, in his office.

Hikmat Suleiman Beg, the Premier, in his talk assured the Arab leader Fauzi that his new Cabinet will defend the cause of Palestine to the last.

The Premier added that he would do his best for the progress of the interests of the Arab States

The Iraqis, said Hikmat Suleiman, regretted the nature of announcement made by the Colonial Secretary in London regarding Palestine and that they were keenly waiting for the results.

After the welcome a big meeting was held with Mr. Sabet Beg Abdul Noor as President, when a good number of military officers were present.

RESULTS OF BURMA ELECTION

Indian Members To Form Separate Party

RANGOON, November 27.

With only two results from the Arakan Division still to be declared out of 132 seats comprising the total strength of the House of Representatives, negotiations are already in progress to find out how a coalition can be arrived at with a view to form the Ministry, when the new reforms are inaugurated in April next.

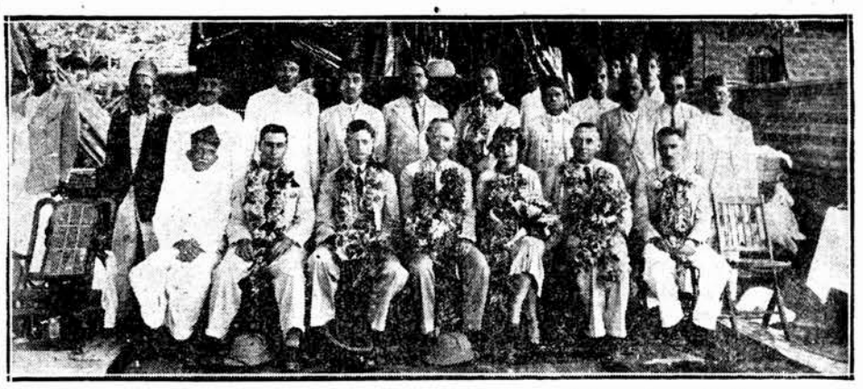
In this connection, it is necessary to note that no single party has been returned with strength sufficient to command absolute majority in the House. Accordingly, permutations and combinations are centering round the following parties, namely, United Party G.C.B.A. (43), Dr. Ba Maw's Party (15), U. Chit Hlaing's Party (12), Unattached (30), Europeans (9) and Indians (13).

Among these, the combination of the United Party with U. Chit Hlaing's Party is regarded in some circles as a possibility, but only on condition that U Chit Hlaing is given the office of the Speaker which he is reported to be very keen on securing.

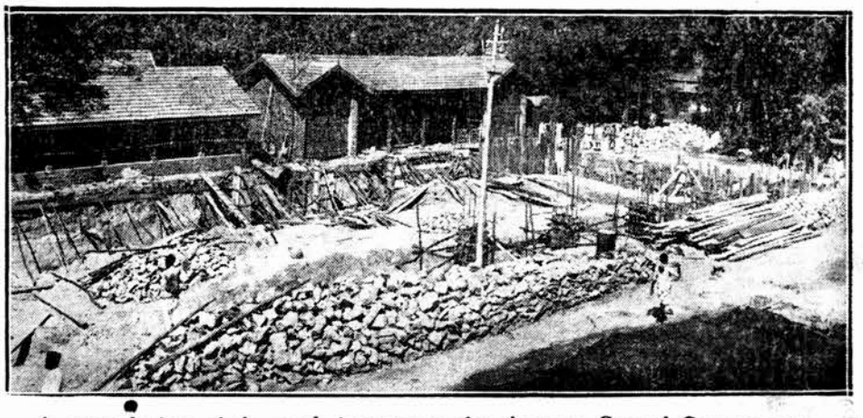
POSITION OF INDIAN MEMBERS

The Indian members returned to the House have decided to form a separate party by themselves instead of attaching themselves to this or that party thereby losing all importance as a separate community.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the most likely solution of the problem of forming a workable coalition would be by an alliance between the United Party, U Chit Hlaing's party, and the Indian Party on the basis of the speakership being offered to Mr. U Chit Hlaing and a seat in the future Cabinet to the nominee of the Indian Party. But this hypothesis can hold good only, if the United Party is not disrupted on account of mutual jealousies over the question of leadership.—United Press.



Group photograph taken on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new Central Government Buildings at Queens Road. (Seated from left) Rao Saheb Dewji Dahrsi, J.P., Mr. Anderson, Asst. Engineer, Capt. Elkington, Executive Engineer, Mr. A. Brebner, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, Central Government, Mrs. Elkington, Mr. Tennant, Accountant-General, and Mr. N. G. Dewan, Asst. Executive Engineer.



A general view of the work in progress for the new Central Government Offices Buildings.

Cairo Letter

"PERFECT GENTLEMAN LEADER OF EGYPT"

Sarma's Impressions Of His Interview With Nahas Pasha

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Sir R. S. Sarma, a member of the Indian Legislature and editor of a Calcutta paper has arrived here on his way to London.

The purpose of the Knight's visit to Cairo is not definitely known. But he interviewed Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister of Egypt at his office. When asked about the nature of his visit to Egypt and interview Sir R. S. Sarma said that as an admirer of Nahas Pasha he wanted to see him personally.

INTEREST IN INDIA

In an interview Sir R. S. Sarma expressed appreciation about Nahas Pasha, who he said, was sincerely interested in the affairs and welfare of the Indian brethren. Nahas Pasha seemed, in the opinion of the Indian Knight, to be very much interested about India and he took him for an old friend because of his (Nahas's) spontaneous expression of joy at meeting him though he was himself quite new to the Premier.

"GENTLEMAN-LEADER"

"Nahas Pasha is a perfect gentleman-leader", said Sir R. S. Sarma. He also said that the future of Egypt would be safe in his hands.

Asked about Nahas's views about India which he might have gathered in the course of the interview. Sir R. S. Sarma said that Nahas wished Indians success in their struggle for freedom.

Concluding he expressed on behalf of the Indians his joy at the conclusion of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

PUBLICITY FOR EGYPT

An official sanction of £50,000 has been made by the Acting Finance Minister of Egypt, to be granted to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons, for the purpose of publicity for Egypt in the continent.

Lord Meston (of Cooks), it might be remembered here as reported in these columns, was discussing with the Acting Finance Minister for the grant of a certain sum of money for carrying on publicity service in the continent.

The sanction of the amount will be formally placed before the Cabinet and approved.

INVITATION TO KING EDWARD'S

It is officially reported in Egyptian political circles that while in London to attend the coronation of H. M. King Edward, King Farouq of Egypt will invite the Emperor to visit Cairo and spend a week here when he proceeds to India for holding the "Durbar."

"NATIONAL FLEET" FOR EGYPT

The Egyptian authorities are having under their consideration a project for the purchase of some "pieces" of warships for the formation of a national Egyptian fleet, and also some war-planes.

For this purpose a recurring annual grant of a large sum of money will be sanctioned in the next Budget.

TWO C. P. BILLS GET VICEROY'S ASSENT

Entertainment Duty Act & Reductions Of Interest Act

NAGPUR, Nov. 28.

The Central Provinces Entertainments Duty Act received the assent of the Governor-General states a "Gazette" notification to-day.

The scale of duties on the admission to theatres, cinemas, etc. will be similar to that of Bombay city, an exception being made in entertainments for charitable and educational purposes. The act will come into force in specified areas on dates to be notified by the Government.

The Viceroy has also given his assent to C. P. Reductions of Interest Act which is designed to afford relief in respect of debts of a certain class of debtors by a reduction in the rates of interest payable within a fixed period to creditors.—A. P.

Dr. Wright To Visit Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 28.

Doctor N. C. Wright of the Hannah Dairy Research Institute of London and Officer of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Institute in London and Officer of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to investigate and report on milk and cattle problems of India is visiting Baroda to-morrow and will see the Australian Diary Company, the Alembic Chemical Works and other concerns.

The Mysore Government have enforced the law for preventing early and infant marriages among the communities of Adi-Karnataka and Bedars residing in the Malnad areas. The circular has been issued to all local officers to see that the people act in accordance with the provisions of the law.

World's News From Across The Seas

A COMPLAINT FROM QUEEN VICTORIA—NO CROWNED HEADS AT THE CORONATION—"JIGS"!—PARALLEL CAREERS—A MINISTER THIRTEEN TIMES—"NEWS FOOTBALL ELEVEN"—A "SHOCKING" SKIT ON MRS. ROOSEVELT—A CLASSIC IN CANDOUR—"SEATS IN HEAVEN" FOR SALE

(By Our London Correspondent).

The Model Prince

King Edward's visit to Wales so soon after the end of Court mourning is a singular compliment to his former principality.

Up to the reign of Queen Victoria Wales lay outside the orbit of the Sovereign and also of the Prince of Wales. Queen Victoria, indeed, only realised comparatively late in life that her eldest son did not pay sufficient attention to the country from which he took his title. After paying a visit to Sir Theodore Martin, who lived in Wales, (the biographer of the Prince Consort) and spending a pleasurable afternoon with him, talking about the Prince, she put this realisation on record.

On August 27, 1889, she wrote to Sir Henry Ponsonby from Pale Llanderfel:

"Would Sir Henry write fully to the Prince of Wales of the excellent and enthusiatic reception we have all met with here, and to Sir F. Knollys to tell him how much this naturally sensitive and warm-hearted people feel the neglect shown them by the Prince of Wales and his family, and that it is really very wrong of him not to come here. It is only five hours from London, and as the Prince of Wales takes his title from this country, which is so beautiful, it does seem very wrong that neither he nor his children have come here often, and indeed the Princess and the children not at all."

Things have changed since then.

* * * *

The Coronation

As custom dictates, the King's will be the only crowned head in the Coronation procession next year. The reason for this has nothing to do with precedence for crowned heads, which, since the Congress of Vienna in 1815, has gone in order of accession.

A coronation, unlike a Royal funeral, has always been regarded as a purely domestic ceremony Royal princes attend, but not Kings or Presidents. At the Coronation of King Edward VII, in 1902, there was a comparative small number of Royal princes present, including the Crown Prince of Rumania, the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Duke of Sparta. At King George's Coronation there were many more. The Royal princes who attended included the German Crown Prince and the Crown Princes of Greece, Sweden, Bulgaria and Rumania. Others in the procession were Prince Alexander of Serbia—the late King of Jugo-slavia—the Duke of Aosta, Prince Ruppercht of Bavaria and the Grand Duke Boris.

* * * *

Ban One Uniforms

With the ban on political uniforms in England the Duke of Atholl reverts to his position of solitary glory as the only British subject permitted to retain a standing army.

The Duke is on solid ground. He holds his privilege by a Royal patent granted to his grandfather by Queen Victoria on the occasion of her first visit to Scotland in 1845. The Queen was so pleased by the assembly of clansmen, armed with their old Scottish battle-axes, who turned out to welcome her that not only did she suggest their conversion into a standing army but gave them their regimental colours. The army is known as the Atholl Highlanders. To-day it is two hundred strong and is recognised by the War Office.

War Office recognition is more than a formality. It is a return for services rendered. At the beginning of the Boer War the War Office was short of arms, and the Atholl Highlanders at once supplied a gift of 250 stands of rifles. The same thing happened at the beginning of the Great War. In both wars every man of military age and over it volunteered for active service. Otherwise, the little army functions only once a year. This is in the second week of September, when the Duke marches at its head to open the Atholl Gathering, which is held in a field near Blair Castle, the Perthshire ancestral home of the Murrays.

* * * *

What Is "Jigs"?

No defence debate in the House of Commons is complete without reference to "jigs", one of the things, together with gauges and skilled labour, which the Government cannot yet get in plenty.

A correspondent asked half a dozen people if they knew what a jig was. Five were baffled or vague, but the sixth knew, so he ought, for this time has chosen the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. It is a kind of gauge, a piece of metal serving as a pattern to which a small part may be cut, filed, turned, or drilled to the necessary shape. As a simple illustration, if a number of discs are needed with three holes in a triangular form a jig comes into service to avoid the time-wasting operation of marking the holes in position with compasses.

Jigs were not used as much as they should have been in the early stages of the Great War. Wider use was made of them at the suggestion of Mr Lloyd George after he had consulted the Amalgamated Engineering Union. This time they are taking no chances the handy little tools are being requisitioned in advance. There is another technical use of the word with which laymen are unfamiliar. When newspaper sub-editors are handling reports from far-flung sources of swiftly changing events they find it necessary to recast and alter the perspectives of their material to keep abreast of developments. This process they term a "jig," a merry conceit completely at variance with the grim concentration required for the task.

* * * *

A Strange Parallel

The appointment of Mr. Patrick Duncan at the age of 65 as Governor-General of South Africa completes a curious parallel between his career and that of John Buchan, now Lord Tweedsmuir.

Both are Scots. Both are of Scottish yeomen stock. Both went to Oxford with a scholarship from a Scottish University. Both were members of the famous "Milner Kindergarten" in South Africa. Both were private secretaries to that great man during his tenure of the High Commissionership. They are the first two Old Milnerians to become Governor-General.

Reports that Mr. Duncan is likely to be given a peerage will probably prove incorrect. There is first the bar of the Union Parliament, which has passed a self-denying ordinance as far as titles are concerned. There are also private reasons why Mr. Duncan will prefer to remain the Hon. Patrick Duncan. He is a comparatively poor man and has a young family of four to educate—he did not marry until he was forty-six—so that the financial libility of a title would be unwelcome. When he went to South Africa he was a member of the British Civil Service, and was entitled to a substantial pension until, with the grant of responsible government, his post disappeared. He refused to draw his pension.

* * * *

Palestine Commission

The home of the Royal Commission on Palestine during its stay in Jerusalem will be 14 rooms running half the length of the luxurnous King David Hotel. The suites lead on to a wide terrace overlooking the hotel's semi-tropical garden.

From their windows members of the Commission will have a view of the old city ramparts from David's Citadel to Mount Zion. The hills of Moab are clearly visible in the distance, and Government House is seen standing like a white sentinel commanding Jerusalem's most beautiful panoramas. The members of the Commission hold the balance nicely between the races and religions in the matter of their chauffeurs.

They are using three cars. Two are provided by Arab taxi companies. One is driven by a Moslem, the other by a Christian Arab. The third car, belonging to a Jewish motor firm, has a native-born Sephardic Jew for chauffeur. It was he who drove several British journalists when they obtained permission at the height of the disturbances to accompany the first widespread military search operations. Speaking Arabic fluently, he carried a fez, which he donned when passing through or stopping at Arab towns and villages.

* * * *

M. Camille Chautemps

M. Camille Chautemps, guest of honour at the annual dinner of the United Associations of Great Britain and France on November 18 was introduced by Mr. Winston Churchill.

The two men have had similar careers. Both are the sons of famous politicians. Mr. Churchill has been a Minister ten times. His first Cabinet post was the Home Office. M. Chautemps has been a Minister thirteen times. His first post was the Ministry of the Interior. As he has been Prime Minister and is ten years younger than Mr. Churchill, he has still time to add to his ministerial laurels. He comes from the famous chateau country and is a native of Tours.

M. Chautemps, who, as Minister without Portfolio in the Blum Government, has played a vigorous part in the settlement of the stay-in strikes, represent France in more than politics. He is a former Rugger player, a student of Byron, and an expert chess player. A number of Frenchmen make the journey from Paris for the London dinner. Nobility and champagne was represented by the Marquis de Polignac, lawn tennis by Borotra. M. Chautemp's British hosts included several Ministers and four former British Ambassadors in Paris. The Big Four were Lord Derby, Lord Crewe, Lord Hardinge and Lord Tyrrell. As usual, there was a special table for the French chiefs of London This year their ranks were supplemented by M. Legros, the new chef of Buckingham Palace.

* * * *

In The World's Eye

Hugh Baillie, a news expert and President of the United Press of America, selling news to 1,400 newspapers in 40 countries and to 90 American radio stations, has named the present outstanding personalities in world news. Baillie started in newspaper as a reporter in 1910. Last year he in-

(Continued on page 34)

This is a SEASON of ENJOYMENT!
Don't be tugged away by indecision.
Divadkars' Tours
help you to visit the scenes of your dreams. They bring you brimful of joy at little cost.
DELHI (Dec. 23-Jan. 4) Rs. 120/-
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THOUGHTS COMPETITION

An unimportant object even though lying out of the way and hardly noticeable at first glance may divert your thoughts to far distant things or events having some mental connection, close or remote, with the object sighted by you.

A man lying dead in a jungle may remind you of the poisonous snakes lurking in such parts. Similarly the sight of a Cobra would at once take your thoughts to the dangers, the poor bare-footed workers in the fields have to face from these creatures.

A drunken man would remind you of wines and spirits or conversely the sight of a bottle and glasses may lead your thoughts to the common cases of intoxication.

In this competition two sets of pictures are given. Each of the pictures marked A, B, C, has some connection with one or more of the illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3. . . . . You have to pick out such pairs from the two sets as have some imaginary connection between them so that while seeing one you think of the other.

For example, "J" shows a dead man and Illustration No. 11 is that of a Cobra. As mentioned above while seeing a dead man in the grass one would be reminded of a Cobra so No. 11 is entered against "J" in the Coupon. Similarly fill in rest of the Coupon and submit as many entries as you like with Annas Eight for each entry before 9th December, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon. Not more than one number must be entered against any of the letters A, B, C, ... in the coupon. More than one number entered against any letter in the coupon will disqualify the entrant.

3 Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 9th December, 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition

5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor

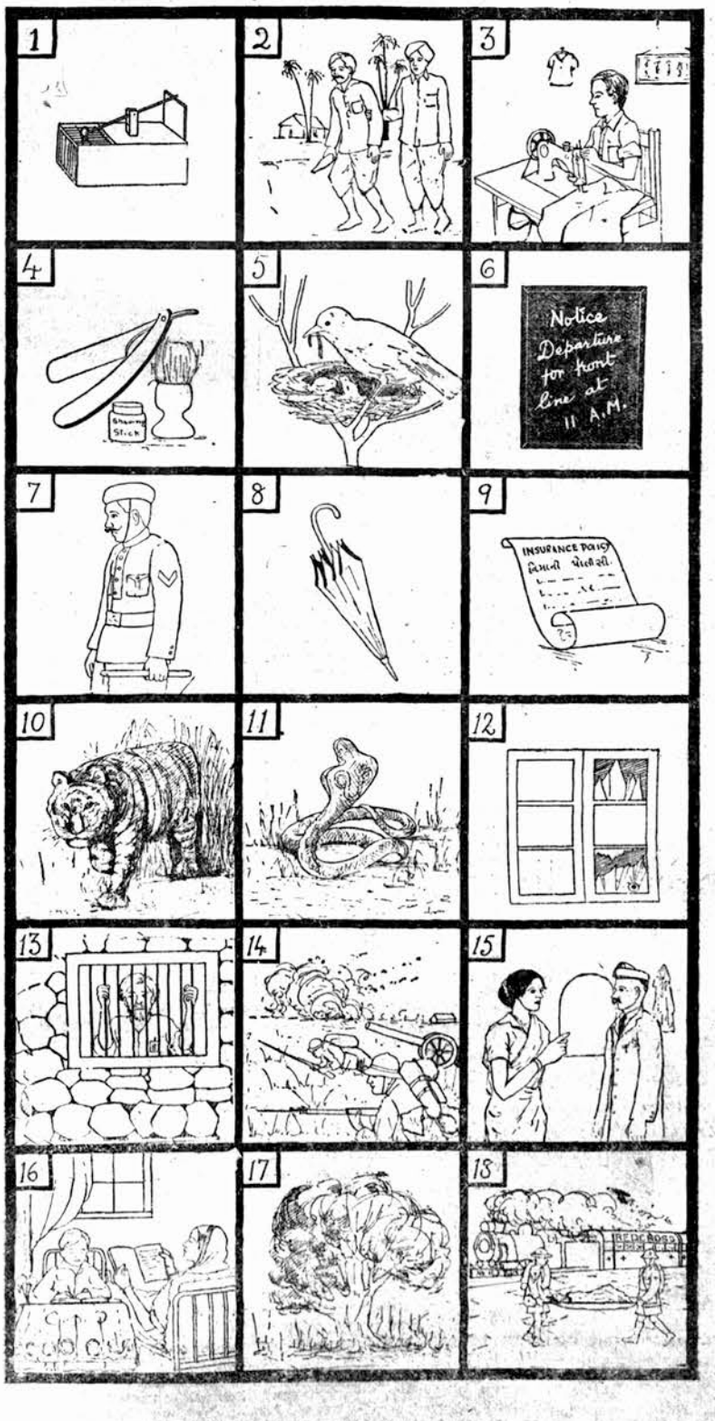
6 In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7 No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be

First Prize
Rs. 3,000

Other Prizes
Rs. 2,000

Total Rs. 5,000



entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

ENTRY COUPON.	
A	
B	5
C	1
D	6
E	4
F	1
G	
H	1
I	
J	11
K	13
L	
M	
N	17
O	
P	3
Q	
R	18

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
9th December, 1936

For More Entry Coupons See Page 45

World's News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 31)

terviewed Hitler, Mussolini, Litvinoff and Laval.

You may not agree with Baillie's "news football eleven." Here they are in order of popular interest: Roosevelt, King Edward VIII, Hitler, Stalin, Blum, the Pope, Baldwin, Mussolini, Franco, Lindbergh and Joe Louis. Roosevelt is momentarily the captain because of interest in his new programme. According to Baillie women have not yet had the opportunity to rate permanently in world news.

Government trends are the dominating factors in news to-day, Baillie maintains, and the biggest news story would be the assurance that there was not going to be a world war for the next ten years. "Since Mussolini went into Abyssinia," he said, "there has been an unprecedented run of world news which has changed all previous standards. Personalities in the world news are now almost exclusively political. Theatre and cinema people have faded. Politics and economics are no longer thought of in the abstract, but are interpreted by the ordinary man and woman in terms of a job, food, shelter and the future of their children."

Another shift in popular interest which has happened all over the world, he says, is the emphasis on peace instead of war.

* * * *

A Straight-Laced Mayor

An unusual scene occurred at a Philadelphia theatre, it is reported, when the Mayor of that straitlaced city was seeing a musical show. He became so indignant at a skit on Mrs. Roosevelt that he rose from his seat and peremptorily ordered the performance to be stopped.

Stalking to the manager's office, he ordered him either to stop the show at once or to remove the offending number. This portrayed the President's wife haranguing a group of Girl Guides on the subject of babies. "It's a damnable outrage," the Mayor shouted," to poke fun at the President's wife. I won't have it in Philadelphia."

Accompanied by his wife, he then marched out of the theatre. The Manager later declared he could not understand the Mayor's annoyance, as the same skit had run for seven months in New York, and been seen by several members of the White House family. All, he added, had laughed uproariously at it.

* * * *

"Variety" Slang

Humpty-Bumpty used to pay his words extra when he made them mean more than usual; American headline writers slave-drive the English lahguage with less consideration.

In "Variety," the organ of the entertainment industry in America there is this example of cruelty: "Ballet Male Strip Tease Packs Met: Faunt Still Hot After 20 Year on Ice." An interpreter explains that this means that a performance by the dancer Lichine, scantily clothed, of the ballet "L'Apresmidi d'un Faune" drew crowds to the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and that the audience found the entertainment realised their anticipations after a 20-year interval since the last presentation. "Number still stands as a classic in candour," is the "Variety" critic's verdict. The Sunday night show took £1,700.

And here is another example of an abstruse headline, not so simple: "Hicks Nix Sticks Pix." The literal translation of this is "Country People No Backwood Pictures," that is, people who live in the country do not like rural films. They prefer films dealing with high society.

Mr. H. L. Mencken, the American philologist, said recently that English and American are drawing closer together and that there will eventually be one standard language for the English-speaking peoples of the world. Perhaps Mr. Mencken does not read "Variety."

* * * *

Roosevelt's Programme

Now that the shouting is over, President Roosevelt has announced the wide if somewhat vaguely phrased legislative programme which he contemplates. Local Democratic candidates at last week's elections were returned on more specific "tickets."

The life of the citizens in various States will be changed for better or worse when these are cashed in. For instance, Chicago will gain one hour by having daylight-saving time the year around. North Dakota will get legal liquor. The birthday of the late Senator Huey Long will be legal holiday in Louisiana. Florida has barred slot machines in most counties and legalised State old age pensions.

Legislators in Louisiana have a special reason for gratification. The voters have permitted them to increase their own pay.

* * * *

Ex-King Of Spain

Ex-King Alfonso of Spain has been very active during the week-end in Milan having conversations with five members of a delegation from Spanish rebel headquarters at Burgos.

The ex-King has dispatched an appeal to General Franco to desist from bombing Madrid from the air in order to spare the civil population and the historic buildings, especially the Royal Palace. So far General Franco has not responded.

* * * *

British Hunger-Marchers

The British Hunger Marchers demonstrated in Trafalgars Square against the Means Test. When the main demonstration was taking place, an ex-convict, in an angry tone, was holding a public meeting, on his own, in a corner objecting to the cruelties of the prison system.

He stood on a soap box platform, holding up a placard on which it said: "Called by the Press as The World's Worst Man. Ex-Convict, Gangster, and Burglar."

"I am a respectable burglar," he declared." I never burgle on Sundays—and I always pay my debts." His complaint was that he got seven years for something he didn't do. He "came out," he went in St Martin's crypt. Dick Sheppard gave him £1 and a suit of clothes—and then, when he had got a job, they arrested him and, in spite of his cast-iron alibi, sent him back to jail! His case was that under the System no ex-convict got a fair deal! "Don't grin," he said, when some one smiled "It's not a laughing matter."

He was certainly one of the most remarkable looking men we have seen for a long time. His face was covered with blue markings that seemed to be one big tattooing. It could not have been a temporary disguise because he gave his name and indeed showed no shame. He spoke with a rough and ready eloquence, and had such a humour that once he said "Yes I am a burglar. If any of you see in a shop a nice fur or a piece of jewellery you would like just tell me. It won't cost you much."

* * * *

Diplomat's Embarrassment

The delicate diplomatic problem of the recognition of Italy's Abyssinian Empire raised itself in an embarrassing form at the Schoenbrum banquet for the Italian and Hungarian Foreign Ministers.

It is now holding up the French Ambassador, M. de St. Quentin, whose letters of credence are only made out to "the King of Italy" and not to "the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia." A number of other diplomats are similarly placed in Rome.

The Jugoslavs appear to have hit on a compromise solution. Signor Maric Indelli, the new Italian Minister in Belgrade, presented his letters of credence as the representative of "the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia." They were accepted. The new Jugoslav Minister in Rome presented his letters of credence to "the King of Italy" alone. They also were accepted.

* * * *

A Turin Canard

According to "La Stampa," a Turin newspaper, "Lloyd's Assurance Company" is to sue the Emperor of Abyssinia in a British court. The Emperor, it is said, is to be sued for damages caused during the looting of Addis Ababa by Abyssinians before the Italians entered the city.

The newspaper states that "Lloyd's Assurance Company" intends to put forward that Ras Tafari, as "La Stampa" calls the Emperor, ordered his capital to be sacked, adding that the claims on Lloyd's as a result amounted to £120,000 out of a total insurance of £350,000. In making such payments, "Lloyd's Assurance Company" is said to have asked clients to surrender all their rights to sue the Emperor.

However, at the London Headquarters of Lloyd's (not a company, but an association of individual insurance brokers) the report of the Turin newspaper has been discredited.

* * * *

An Interview With Hitler

The private audience given by Herr Hitler to Sir Thomas Beecham before the latter left Berlin, was the first he has ever given to a non-German musician. It was an unconventional and friendly talk mainly about music, in which the Fuehrer is deeply interested.

One of the more interesting personal reactions of the visit has been the spontaneous fraternisation between the London Philharmonic Orchestra and the German orchestras—the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and that of the Leipzig Gewandhaus so far. A "beer evening" was given in Berlin and a kind of high tea in Leipzig. British and German performers sought out their "opposite numbers."

Soon flute was talking to flute, oboe to oboe, and big drum to big drum. An example was set by Sir Thomas and Herr Fuertwangler, who are old friends. The whole Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra paid their London confreres the compliment of attending a rehearsal. But few of them could enjoy the Beechamisms which invariably accompany his rehearsals.

* * * *

A Picturesque Character

The death of Count Nicholas de Toulouse-Lautree de Savine as a penniless old man in a Salvation Army hostel in Shanghai removes one of the most picturesque figures of our time. Miss Stella Benson immortalised him by editing his incredible life story.

The Count, who claimed to be descended from the Kings of Toulose, was a Russian subject. Despite his "hygarstocratic name and title" he quarrelled with the Government of the "bloody despote hangman Tsar" and became a Nihilist. Among his adventures was his brief occupation of the

(Continued on page 42)

WHOLESALE:—
36, Champagali, Near Mulji Jetha Market, BOMBAY.

Irvine Committee Report, A Warning To Public

Efficiency Of Bangalore Institute Should Not Be Impaired By Duality Of Control

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

The publication of the Irvine Committee's report serves as a double warning.

In the first place, it reveals certain defects and handicaps under which the institute of Bangalore is working and the existence of the unhappy relations among the staff. Secondly, it discloses the tendency of the Quinquennial Committee to degenerate itself in some ways into an inquisitorial body on the conduct of the Director and other individuals which is not the way to promote harmony and co-operation.

"PUBLISH THEM"

In view of the Committee's charges against the present Director Sir C. V. Raman that Applied Research was "discouraged and disparaged by him" and the resources of the Institute were being concentrated in the direction of research of pure physics and so on, it seems desirable the evidence before the Committee of the present directors and explanations in other papers are also published. In order that the public may understand the background of enquiry, it is necessary that the previous reports including those of the Pope Committee and the Sewell Committee should be made available to the public. The publication of the Irvine Committee's report without the connected papers naturally leads to complain that only one side of the picture has been presented to the public. It is some relief to find the Government in its order has, unlike the Committee, avoided going into personalities and directed its attention to the interests of the Institute. Under the proposed regulation regarding the aim of the Institute emphasis is laid on research for the material and industrial benefit of India. The authorities however should bear the Pope Committee's warning that if the Institute becomes over-industrialised and commercialised, its value and reputation as a centre of high scientific research may begin to fade. The appointment of Registrar, the constitution Finance Committee and other administrative changes are designed to relieve the Director of his present responsibility for administration and accounts but much depends on the personality of the Registrar and the zeal of the Senate and the Council to ensure smooth relations to prevent friction and secure full co-ordination in the work.

A WARNING.

Though the changes proposed cannot be described as radical or fundamental, it is necessary that the Government and the public should exercise all their watchfulness to prevent the degeneration of the Institute from its present high position in the Scientific world and see the duality of control and multiplicity of agencies provided by Regulations do not impair its efficiency and corporate working.

Socialists Out To Give Battle To Parliamentarian Rightists

DINKER MEHTA ON PARTY'S PLANS FOR FAIZPUR CONGRESS

SALEM, Nov. 28.

We shall have to put up a big fight against entrenched forces and I hope we shall not be found wanting, declared Mr. Dinkar Mehta presiding over the first conference of the Tamil Nad Socialists held here to-day.

Continuing he said:—We do not visualise even the distant possibility of Congress organisation turning Socialist. We should press our policy more vigorously so that, assured with full mass-backing Pandit Jawaharlal can do more than what he is able to do in the Congress to-day. In the Congress, our task is not simple. The least compromise or complacency would take the wind out of our sails. We shall have to put up continuous fight against Parliamentarian Rightists who cannot visualise any other form of struggle than Parliamentarism.

Outlining the work before them at Faizpur Congress Mr. Mehta said:—

Democratisation of the Congress, collective representation for organised workers and peasants, Congress programme to be based on the main economic needs of the masses, a clear-cut programme in the legislatures, rejection of offices and active resistence to participation in war.

Mr. Batliwallah of Bombay opened the conference.—A. P.

Socialism Not Our Immediate Objective

Roy Appeals To Working Class To Strengthen Congress And Achieve National Freedom First

(From Our Correspondent).
LUCKNOW, Nov. 28.

Mr M. N. Roy, who was here for the last four days, left to-day for Allahabad, from where he will be going to Cawnpore on December 4. He will return to Lucknow on the 6th to participate in the meeting of the delegates to the Faizpur Congress.

Thereafter, he will proceed to Bombay, where he will undergo medical treatment.

In the course of a statement, Mr. Roy, while expressing his gratification that all the Radical elements in the Trade Union movement have sunk their differences and have united under the common banner of the All-India Trade Union Congress, urged that earnest efforts should be made to establish unity between the Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Trades Unions.

UNITE UNDER ONE ORGANISATION

He appealed to the leaders of the latter organisation not to allow political differences to stand in their way, but to unite under a central organisation to resist effectively the Capitalist offensive.

He appealed to the working class to join the Indian National Congress, since it is only the active participation of the workers in the Congress that can free it from reactionary influences and transform it into an effective organ of the Indian masses in their struggle for Freedom.

In the course of another statement, Mr. Roy makes it clear that the object of his political activity will be to strengthen the Congress as an organ that will effectively fight Imperialism.

Our immediate object is not Socialism and it is a mistake to place political Freedom and the establishment of Socialism in water-tight compartments of history.

EXAMPLE OF CAMBRIDGE UNION

C. R. Reddy Inaugurates Bihar Students' Federation At Patna

(From Our Correspondent).
PATNA, Nov. 28.

Inaugurating the Bihar Provincial Students' Federation, Mr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, delivered an inspiring address at a meeting in the Bihar Youngmen's Institute Hall yesterday evening, Dr. K. P. Jayaswal, Barrister, presiding.

Mr. Reddy advised students to reflect on their character and psychology and observed that youngmen were not sole judges of the problems and solutions thereof. If youngmen could be wiser to-morrow than to-day, why should not the ideas of older people be valued?

CAMBRIDGE'S EXAMPLE

There should be less talk and more action. The chief weakness in Indians was that they became philosophical when asked to become practical. It was national weakness and they must fight it. He then narrated the method of the work of the Cambridge Union and said that its discipline and organisation should be example to the student movements in India.

Referring to mass contact activities, he laid down a detailed programme of village reconstruction work indicating the lines and ways along which it should be carried on and affirmed that without contact with this kind of life, knowledge of politics and economics was airy and fantastic.

RESPONSIBLE TO TAXPAYERS

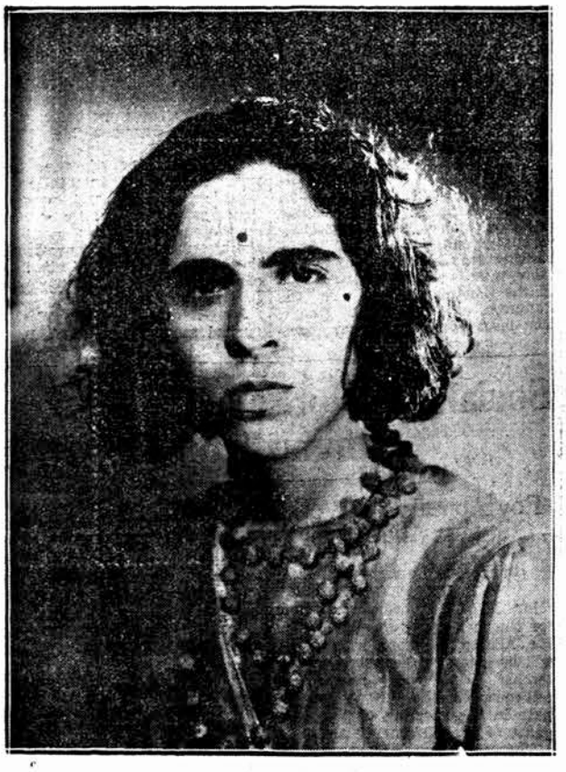
Students were educated at the expense of taxpayers and should therefore discharge their duty towards them by doing village uplift work. In this matter they could take help from Babu Rajendra Prasad who was one of the first men in the country and also an ex-worker of the Gandhi Ashram.

Concluding Mr. Reddy noped that students would organise themselves and conduct the organisation as trustees responsible to future generations.

It is learnt that Jodhpur authorities have issued instructions to district officials to keep watch on the Jodhpur Praja Mandal workers when they go there to enquire into agrarian conditions.

Children and workers lining the King's route as he inspected the settlement at Boverton. Behind him (right) is Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labour.

About Studios And Stars



Mr. Sorab Mody in "Atma Tarang" forthcoming release.

NEW THEATRE'S 'MAYA'

9th Week At The Minerva

One of the most cleverly produced directed and acted films in New Theatre's social melodrama "Maya" now showing to crowded houses everyday in its 9th week at the Minerva.

"Maya" is a picture about which every Indian picture-goer can be proud to state before any foreigner that Indian pictures can be equally as good as English or American films.

It tells of a story of conflicts of thoughts. Western ideology Western outlook in daily life which sweep our Indian society to-day create a scuffle between the two schools of thought and there comes forth a dilemma in which both the parties are entangled and vainly try to seek a solution.

"Maya"—is an effect to throw light over this strange sort of modern complexity rising from the invasion of Western materialistic method of life.

Pratap though living in true Indian outlook. He comes across an ultra-modern girl. Shanta dancing in amateur theatricals and sleeping in pyjamas. She is to marry Pratap. Can she give him that peace of soul? She is living a fast life chasing the rainbow of modernity-always excited and always upto something unusual But Pratap (Pahari Sanyal) finds place of soul in Maya who is but like a maid in the house of Shanta. She is calm, cool and serene-monument of magnificent to underness. Pratap thinks that only Maya can give him what he wanted. But does Shanta tolerate this sort of affair with Maya?

This intriguing story, then develops into a marvellous romance a melodrama with various tunes of human passions and emotions.

And just imagine, when there is your favourite director Pramathesh Barua—who gave you "Devdas." you can understand with what remarkable ease Barua can handle his characters! And in this picture, "Barua is really greater than any other Indian director. As far as social themes are concerned this director has no equal in our film world.

This film New Theatre's picture is a synthesis of literature, art and technique.

About the character you can be rest assured or fine work when there are stars like Jamuna, Pahari Sanyal, Azurie, K.C. Dey, Nawab, Jagdesh, Harimati and Rajlaxmi.

The photography is brilliant dialogue and music add to the picture's charms.

Under no circumstances you can afford to miss this great New Theatre's picture, "Maya" at Minerva."

EAST INDIA'S NOOR-E-VAHADAT

For The Globe

A beautiful romance of a swash buckling hero who in order to win his nation's freedom fights his way to victory in East India Film Co. (Calcutta's) Noor-e-Vahadat' shortly coming to Globe Talkies.

"Noor-e-Vahadat" is an anecdote from the history of the Brave Maguls. All the glory and pageantry of Mugul era is marvellously portrayed in this picture.

There are your favourite stars like Gul Hamid Lalita. P. Cooper, Mazaharkhan and Indoobala.

"Pratibha"—

More Than Half

"Pratibha"—Shalini's new Hindi Marathi epic, featuring Mrs. Durgabhai Khote has progressed more than half and it is expected that the same will be presented to the eagerly awaiting public with the beginning of the New Year.

LAVISH SPECTACLE AT THE PLAZA

"The Great Ziegfeld"

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer have surpassed themselves in the magnificent biographical film, "The Great Ziegfeld," which opens at the Plaza (Tilak Bridge, Dadar), this week. Florenz Ziegfeld was "the greatest showman on earth", and this lavish production pays fitting tribute to his memory. Although it runs for over three hours, the film is so well balanced that one is held enthralled the whole time and William Powell's splendid interpretation of the title role earns one's whole-hearted admiration. He is so completely natural and unaffected and yet his magnetic charm is felt all through out the film. He is seldom off the show, and even when he is his influence seems to dominate the action.

Luise Rainer is exquisite as Anna Held, the beautiful Frenchwoman whom Ziegfeld made into a great star. She is delightful even at her most temperamental moments, and she charms the beholder with her delicacy and grace. Myrna Loy is perfect as Billie Burke, Ziegfeld's second wife, her refreshing poise and sympathy of manner add double attraction to the closing sequences of the film.

As Ziegfeld's friend and theatrical rival, Billings, Frank Morgan turns in a splendid performance, while Virginia Bruce is surprisingly good as Audrey, the beautiful girl who was the cause of Ziegfeld's divorce from Anna Held. The scenes in which she appears first as the discontented chorus-girl, and then as the drunken virago are very well handled. Other outstanding members of the long supporting cast are Reginald Owen as Ziegfeld's long-suffering secretary, Ernest Cossart as his devoted valet. Joseph Cawthorn, Nat Pendleton, and Raymond Walburn, Eddie Cantor, Will Rogers and Fannie Brice, three of Ziegfeld's theatrical "finds," appear as themselves in characteristic scenes.

The film opens with Ziegfeld and Billings as rival showmen at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. Ziegfeld's chief asset is Sando the strong man, but the populace prefer to pay their entrance money to see Billings' pretty "Egyptian" dancers. But Ziegfeld triumphs in the end and succeeds in "stealing" Anna Held from his rival although Billings had discovered her.

The rest of the film deals with his great successes and his magnificent failures, and there are lavish scenes depicting some of the famous "Ziegfeld Follies." One outstanding ballet scene brings beautiful Harriet Hoctor to the fore, another, equally lavish, shows Virginia Bruce as the star of a mammoth spectacle on a huge revolving stage.

The closing sequences of the film are beautifully handled, both Luise Rainer and Myrna Loy surpass themselves, and the last scenes of all when Ziegfeld, ill and disillusioned, almost succeeds in recapturing some of his youthful enthusiasm under the genial influence of Frank Morgan, are very moving.

"The Great Ziegfeld," is a great picture and offers a measure of entertainment rarely found on the screen.

Sant "Tukaram" to be shown at Krishna (Prabhat).

Around Theatre & Film Land

"THE MAN WHO COULD WORK MIRACLES"

At The Regal

The brilliant Alexander Korda—H. G. Wells' partnership which was responsible for "Things to Come" has now turned its attention to comedy. The result can be seen at the Regal Theatre "The Man Who Could Work Miracles" is showing this week. Following the vivid drama and grim prophesies of "Things to Come", film-goers will receive a pleasant surprise in "The Man Who Could Work Miracles", which ranks as one of the funniest and most spectacular comedies ever produced. Roland Young in the leading role gives a grand performance in the light, whimsical vein for which he is famous. George McWhirteer Fotheringay is a humble draper's assistant, who suddenly finds himself possessed of the power to work miracles. He starts in a small way by producing rabbits and commanding tables and chairs to to float in space. But he becomes more ambitious. Falling foul of the local constable, he banishes the worthy to Hades. Various people try to exploit Fotheringay's remarkable gift. His employer sees great business opportunities by exploiting him; the vicar, his scepticism shaken when Fotheringay produces a raging tiger upon his drawing-room hearthrug, is fired with a zealous enthusiasm to reform the world. Fotheringay becomes embarrassed and confused, and after the Squire tries unsuccessfully to shoot him, he decides to take a hand in his own destiny. With a sweep of his hand he conjures up a magnificent palace to which he summons all the ruling powers of the world. He becomes intoxicated with power and in a thrilling climax calls upon the earth to stop rotating. That is the end of Fotheringay's reign, for the Gods take away his miraculous power and he is left as he was before—an insignificant nobody. This picture, of course, is a great technical triumph, and full credit must go to Ned Mann, who contrived the "miracles" and the amazing trick photography. Roland Young dominates the film as Fotheringay, but excellent studies are given by Ralph Richardson, Ernest Thesiger, Joarn Gardner, Sophie Stewart and Lady Tree. Lothar Mendes who will be remembered for "Payment Deferred" and "Jew Suss" directed with imagination and ingenuity. "The Man Who Could Work Miracles" is an unusual and highly entertaining film.

"WALKING ON AIR"

At The Capitol

Comedy that provides something entirely unconventional in the way of romance in RKO Radio's "Walking on Air" which stars Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. As much as from its plot, the picture's novelty arises from every character's failure to act as he might be expected to. From the dictatorial hot-tempered father who first hires a bodyguard to keep his daughter from marrying a bounder, and then does everything possible to bring about the wedding, to the charming college boy adventurer whom the wilful heiress employs to help defeat her father's objections, no one acts in a sane, predictable manner. With Ann Sothern as the daughter, Gene Raymond as the young adventurer, and Henry Stephenson as the father, and Jessie Ralph, Gordon Jones, George Meeker, Alan Curtis and Anita Colby rounding out the story traces the consequences of the father's about face at just the time his daughter fall in love with her employee. The whole merry, mad mix-up is keynoted by Raymond who falls her for his lovely boss and whose job is to pose as an obnoxious suitor chasing Miss Sothern in order that the old dictator will like the rival by contrast. Joseph Antley directed "Walking On Air" with Edward Kaufman, the producer.

"IZZET"

Bombay Talkies New Picture

(CONTRIBUTED)

While "Janma Bhoomi" is thus drawing crowded houses with its undoubted appeal, the Bombay Talkies executives are busy at their Malad studio making their next picture which, we understand, has been titled "Izzet". It is an intriguing name, no doubt, it appeals to one's imagination and conjures up the visions of the great sacrifices that Indian heroes in all ages have performed for the honour—the Izzat— of their country, their people and their families. It is said to be a semi-historical subject and several members of the Studio staff are said to have been busy carrying on researches in the local museums for correct and authentic details. A party has also returned recently from some distant part of the country where it had gone to get first hand information about the life and customs of people who figure in "Izzet".

"Awakening" with Srimati Enakshi Ram Rao.

"ROMEO AND JULIET"

At The Central

The stupendous Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture "Romeo and Juliet" which comes at the Empire this week, is also to be shown simultaneously at the Central from today for the special convenience of residents of Girgaum, Grant Road, Malabar Hill and other northern localities. "Romeo and Juliet," the world's greatest love story, has been read and re-read by millions and the fine gigantic Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture exactly reproduces the popular incidents of the play in a very charming and entertaining manner.

"JANMA BHOOMI" IN FOURTH WEEK

Success At Opera House

(CONTRIBUTED)

"Janma Bhoomi", the Bombay Talkies film at the Opera House entered fourth week of its run yesterday with still larger crowds. At Lahore, too, it is in its fourth week while at Poona it enters its third week. From all these centres have come enthusiastic reports of its success. The Lahore Press is as enthusiastic about it as were the Bombay papers and with its impending release at the other important cities it will soon be the talk of the whole country. Which will be only appropriate as it would be a recognitions of the great theme on which this picture is based—a theme which is near every Indian heart.

"Walking On Air" at the Capitol this week.

Devika Rani in "Janma Bhoomi" at the Opera.

Ronald Young in "The Man Who Could Work Miracles" at the Regal this week.

RANJIT STUDIO

News flashes from the Ranjit Studio, that their latest picture "Devil's Desire" or "Chhotisi Bhul" a social story from the pen of the well-known Gujarati novelist Mr. Jaman is experiencing some trouble with the Censors. It was to be seen by the committee, and the committee having witnessed it, and opined that it should be seen by the full Board.

Mr. Chandulal Shah is progressing with his new subject "Flower Girl" or "Pardeshi Pankhi." Miss Gohar again plays a dual role, and E. Billimoria leads the male character.

Mr Madhok's "Lure of Gold" or "Sharafi Loot" is getting ahead at full speed, and in another week's time he will be handling a new subject.

JWALAMUKHI is awaiting release at the West End Talkies. It has already been released in the Northern India, and it is reported that it has done very good business.

MANMOHAN

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Sagar's latest drama "Manmohan" is one of the greatest love epics on the screen which is shown at Imperial Cinema, this week. This greatest crime on earth seems to be love. Ages have passed and ages shall pass, but love shall remain unaltered for making up or breaking down the real happiness of mankind. But love is divine. People live because they love.

Mohan was an artist, and artists have their own world from which they draw their inspiration from things they love. Mohan was in love with Vimla. From his very childhood, Vimla, an orphan, was living in his house. Vimla's father who was a devoted friend of Mohan's father, put Vimla in the hands of his friend at the time of his death. Mohan's father had brought up Vimla as his own daughter and so strong chain of love and devotion sprang between Vimla and Mohan.

But Vimla was already betrothed by her late father to a wealthy youth of Ahmedabad and she was married with him. It felt like a thunderbolt on Mohan. Naturally the day Vimla married, Mohan's life was all darkness. Whenever he put his brush on canvas Vimla's portrait was outlined. In the Art Exhibition Vimla's picture drew him first prize.

The same case was with Vimla. Mohan once paid a visit to Vimla, but he was an unwelcome guest to her husband. From here the plot takes a different turn, and will surely keep the audience spellbound till end.

Shalini's Next —"Kanhopatra"

Director Bhai G. Pendharkar, has started the rehearsals of the new picture "Kanhopatra" based on the heart-touching story of the illustrious dancing girl. Miss Leela is playing the leading role of Kanhopatra while Mr. G. M. Londhe of the "Odeon" and of the Gandharv Natak Mandali is given an important role in the picture. The two artistes are supported by an able cast.

Prof. Sureshbabu, the Music Director, is busy in creating enchanting tunes befitting the atmosphere of the subject. The picture may be taken in the Marathi version only.

Shaukat Ali's Appeal To Bengal Muslims

CALCUTTA: Nov. 27.

Mr. Shaukat Ali returned to Calcutta from his tour of Assam.

He conferred to-day with prominent local Khilafatists and appealed to them to work as a united team under the banner of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board, Bengal.—A.P.

CHANGE OF CANDIDATES FROM RATNAGIRI

Sardar Patel Authorises Alteration

The General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board writes:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All India Congress Parliamentary Committee, has authorised the following changes in the list of candidates for Ratnagiri District constituencies:

Mr. D. G. Pandit will contest from Ratnagiri District South Constituency instead of Ratnagiri District North Constituency, for which he was originally recommended.

Mr. Agharkar, M. A., LL. B., Pleader, Dapoli, has been selected to contest from Ratnagiri District North Constituency as a Congress candidae.

Mr. G. V. Patwardhan has withdrawn his candidature with the consent of the President of the All India Congress Parliamentary Committee.

PROMOTING INDIA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Kisan Leader Advocates Co-operation

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 21.

Mr. Indulal Yajnik, Editor of the All-India Kisan Bulletin, visited Sholapur on Nov. 21st and had an informal discussion with the leading Congress and Kisan workers of the district at the office of the District Congress Committee, about the situation in the area, where the Kisan Congress to be held at Faizpur.

In the evening he addressed a labour meeting under the auspices of the Joint (Congress and Labour) Election Committee along with the local Labour and Congress leaders and congratulated them for co-operating on the basis of an United Front platform, with a view to secure the success of the chosen representatives of the local Girni Kamgar Union and the City Congress Committee at the forthcoming legislative elections.

Mr. Yajnik then addressed a mass meeting of the citizens of Sholapur on "Kisan and Politic." He dwelt at some length on the fundamental demands of the peasantry, in the light of past history, in regard to land revenue, landlords' rent and Shahukar's debts. He then went on to explain the genesis of the recent Kisan Movement and the Kisan Congress to be held at Faizpur along with the National Congress.

Mr. Yajnik hoped that the New Kisan Congress like the Kamgar Congress, will co-operate with the National Congress to form an United Anti-Imperialist Front and will range the millions of our peasants with other classes, in promoting India's fight for freedom.

Mr. Yajnik then left for Bellapur and other centres in the Deccan.

BORSAD RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCE

Municipal Deputation Waits On Commissioner

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, November 25.

The President of the Borsad Municipality along with some councillors and leading citizens of Borsad waited as a deputation on the Commissioner, N.D., in connection with the dispute of the towns people with the Water Works Co., which has been agitating the public mind for a long time.

The Collector of Kaira recently rescinded resolutions of the Municipality requiring the Water Works Co to revise the water rates and stressing the need for public stand posts for water supply in poor localities.

The Commissioner it is learnt, gave a patient hearing to the deputationists and was favourably disposed to the view-point of the Municipality and agreed to represent to the authorities concerned to safeguard public interests in view of the incomplete nature of the negotiations of the Municipality with the company.

About a thousand people waited outside the Dak Bungalow including many merchants and shopkeepers. The deputationists acquainted the public with the favourable result. At night a public meeting was held and enthusiastic scenes were witnessed.

KAIRA STARTS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

(From Our Correspondent.)

KAIRA, Nov. 26.

Kaira district election campaign has begun in full swing. Election offices are being opened all over the district by leading Congressmen.

The Congress Election Committee to organise elections has been formed with Sirdar Gopaldas Desai as President and Sjts. Raojibhai M. Patel, Jethabhai R. Desai and Chimanlal Narkhi as joint secretaries.

Nearly Rs. 9,000 have been allotted for propaganda in favour of the Congress Parliamentary Board's nominees. Election offices have already been opened at Kapadvanj, Dakor and Matar and many other offices will be opened during this week by leading Congressmen of Gujarat. Great enthusiasm prevails all over the district and it is likely that Congress candidates will sweep the polls.

* * * *

Mr. Madhebhai N. Patel, the President of the Kapadvanj Taluka Board, Kaira, has decided to return the Village Uplift Medal to the Government. He has been elected as delegate to the Faizpur Congress.

* * * *

The Muslim Parliamentary Board Kaira, has accepted the nomination of Mr. K. S. Faizmohamed Khan and he will thus now stand as a candidate from Kaira district.

DEVASTATING FIRE IN JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 27.

Damage to the extent of several thousand rupees has been caused by a devastating fire which broke out this evening in a Muslim's fireworks shop situated in Jawaharganj, the busiest business centre of Jubbulpore.

The fire is stated to have originated from the explosion of a cracker and soon enveloped the whole building. A number of adjoining buildings also have been destroyed.

Despite the strenuous efforts of the police and fire brigades it could not be controlled till the time of wiring. The destroyed buildings, it is reported were not insured.—United Press.

GLORIOUS 2nd WEEK : :

NEW THEATRES LTD.'S (Calcutta) Marvellous Social hit

Starring:

P. Barua, Jamuna, Prithviraj B.A., Molina, K. C. Dey, Harimatidevi, Nemo.

Unanimously Hailed by PRESS and Public as ONE and ONLY BEST Picture of the year.

GRIHA-DAH OR MANZIL

Directed by: Sjt. P. Barua

Time:—Daily 3 shows:—2-45, 5-15, and 8

Special Show on every Sunday morning at 10-30

Now drawing crowded houses at ROXY TALKIES New Queens Rd.

NINTH GRACIOUS WEEK

REJOICE!
Because there comes a
LILTING and MELODIOUS SONG.....
From your favourite Blindsinger
K. C. DEY
By Insistent Public Demand beautifully added to the touching Scene in
New Theatres Ltd's smash hit

Maya

Directed by Sjt. P. BARUA.

Starring—JAMUNA, P. SANYAL, AZURI, K. C. DEY, NAWAB, JAGDEESH, and NEMO.

Still drawing crowded houses at
THE MINERVA
TALKIES Lamington Road.
Time: Daily 5-15 and 8.
Sat., Sun., and Holidays Matinee: At 2-45.

4th WEEK
at
OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 2-30, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
TO-DAY MORNING SHOW AT 10-30 A.M.
BOMBAY TALKIES' GREAT OFFERING
Janma Bhoomi
starring
DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR
Hear "Janma Bhoomi" songs on H.M.V. Records
Rs. 2-4 and Re. 1-8 tickets can be had from 9-30 a.m.
Watch for,
BOMBAY TALKIES' CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION
"IZZAT"
starring
DEVIKA RANI
Ashok Kumar & other favourites.

(Continued From Col. 4)

talk by Paul de Waart. 3. Mission news. 4. Music. 5. Talk by L.A.W. Wenmans. 6. Journal.

Java Programmes

(Wavelength 20, 25, 27, and 31m.) 6-15 Religious music. 6-45 Classical music. 9-00 National Anthem and light music. 9-30 Solists. 10-00 Popular music. 10-30 Nirom Orchestra. 11-20 News. 11-30 Music. 12-20 News. 16-00 Eick-wat-wils. 17-10 Popular concert. 18-00 Sporting news. 18-15 Non-stop Gipsy music. 18-40 Merkelbach concert. 19-10 Bridge. 19-35 English Vaudeville programme. 20-00 Dance music. 20-30 Popular gram. music.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m.) GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m.) GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55m.).

(TIME: P.M.)

7-30 Big Ben. A classical song recital. 7-50 A programme of gramophone records. 8-30 A religious service from St. Columba's, Pont Street. 9-30 Railway Laboratory programme. 9-50 Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra. 10-0 Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary and announcements. 10-25 Envoi.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres. 9565 kc/c.

9-30 a.m. The Morning Parade Service, Relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba; Organ Voluntary, Hymn No. 53, Venite (Turle Day XIII), Te Deum (Third Set), Hymn No. 51 (2nd tune), Sermon, Hymn No. 217, National Anthem, Blessing, Organ Voluntary (Organist and Choirmaster, L. Armstrong Smith.) 10-30 a.m. Light Music. By Mehbubjan of Sholapur. 12-00 noon. Dhareli-Dhaniani (S.B.) A Gujerati musical comedy. Written by Firoz M. Udwadia and directed by Jehangir Mehta. 1-0 p.m. (S.B.) The Band of the 1st Bn. The Somerset Light Infantry (P.A.). 4-30 p.m. Sitar Solos. By Prof. Mahomed Khan. 5-0 p.m. Talk (Hindi): "Lives of Indian Saints: Tukaram" By N. R. Phatak. 5-15 p.m. Light Classical Music. By Vatsalabai Kumtekar, With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 6-30 p.m. A Studio Concert, By the Tutorial Music Class, Duet "Quivive" W. Canz. Sailor Dance op. 46 2 (solo) Williams, Beethoven's Sonata (Finale) No. 10. No. 1 Duet "Minuet Valse Op. 64 No. 1" Chopin. The Canary Bird Quadrille Ricardo Linter, "Remembrance." 7-30 p.m. A Recorded Concert (H. M.V. Records). Introducing Sigrid Onegin Contralto, Gigli Beniamino Tenor, Pau Casals Cellist, Alfred Cortot Pianist, 8-30 p.m. The News in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. A Recorded Concert (cont.) 9-30 p.m. Talk (English): "The Land of Tanganyika" By Rev. Fr. C. Whitworth, S.S., J.E., 9-45 p.m. Th News 10-0 p.m. "Prishan Naghame". (Selected Melodies). Sarhadki Aga, Bhilonka Nacha, Chacha Chakan Sheharme, Divangi, Arranged and composed by Raifque Ghaznavi.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

8-36 a.m. The Betar Orchestra. Conducted by Tarak Nath Dey. 8-46 p.m. Modern Bengali Song by Krishna Chandra Dey, 9-6 a.m. Instrumental Music. Seetar Solo. By Shobah Kundu 9-21 p.m. Kheyal (Jaunpuri) by Sailesh Datta Gupta. 9-36 p.m. The Betar Orchestra. 9-46 a.m. Bengali Toppa By Siddheshwar Mukherjee. 9-56 p.m. A Humorous Sketch By Binoy Kumar Chatterjee. 10-6 p.m. Dhrupad (Gaud Sarang) and Toppa By Suraj Prosad Srivastava. 10-46 p.m. Review: "Stage and Screen." By Spectator." 11-6 p.m. (S.B.) The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Relayed from the Palm Court. The News in English. 6-6 p.m. (S.B.) Church Service, Relayed from St. Andrew's Church. 7-21 p.m. Talk: "Indian Students and Foreign Universities" By Pro. Humayun Kabir. 7-36 p.m. "Rabindra—Giti—Basar," Arranged by Anandi Kumar Dastidar. Artists: Hena Barui, Suprova Ghose, Kalyani Sircar, Shibani Sarkar; Rabindra Nath Bose, Shaktindra Nath Bhattacharya, Uma Bose and Madhuri Dey. 8-41 p.m. (S.B.) The News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 9-6 p.m. (S.B.) The News and Weather Report (In English). 9-21 p.m. The Calcutta Symphony Orchestra The first Symphony Concert of the season 1936-37 Relayed from the new Empire Theatre. Principal Phil Sandre Mus Doc. Conducted by a Debois Shrosbree.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 822 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Indian Music (Recorded). 9-0 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Cooking for Pleasure". No. 13. Cooking for the Picnic. By Kumari Sattya Suri. 9-15 a.m. AIR Orchestra. Bilas Khani. 9-25 a.m. Abdul Aziz Khan Binker of Patiala. Vachitar Veena:—Lalit. Alap and Hori Dhamar. Desi Todi. Alap and Khayal Dhima Titala. 9-55 a.m. Saraswati Bai of Bombay. "Dal rah lo sakin ri woh nanhi nanhi pativan." Asthai Ahiri Bharion. "Tero sumran gaun main." Khayal Bilawal. "Hori khelat Nand Kumar' Hori Bhairvin. 10-30 a.m. "Well-known Artists". (A Classical Recorded Programme). 12-30 p.m. AIR Orchestra Madh Mad Sarang. 12-40 p.m. Master Vasant of Surat. Classical Music. 1-20 p.m. Afzal Hussain. "Lazim hai quchh to Khatir-dildar ke liye "Duniya samet lum nigah-i-yar ke live." (Jigar.) 5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 p.m. AIR Orchestra. Dhani. 5-30 p.m. Master Vasant of Surat. Classical and Light Music. 6-0 p.m. Afzal Husain. "Aj mahfil se tum ae ho uthane ham ko Hae woh din keh jo uthte the bithane ham ko." (Amir Minai). 6-10 p.m. A Chorus from "Yahudi ki Larki". "Sakhi joban ke mate yeh kaise tibhe piari najariya". By AIR Artists. 6-20 p.m. Saraswati Bai of Bombay. "Erie e main kaise ghar jaun". Khayal Bageshari, "Ghir al ghata jab kari kari na." Kajri Pilu. "Sham man mane." Thumri Jai Jai Vanti. 6-50 p.m. Afzal Husain. "Ankhon men nur jism men ban kar woh jan rahe Yaani hamin men raih ke woh hamse nihan rahe." (Jigar.) 7-0 p.m "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-39 p.m.) 8-0 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Looking Ahead." No. 3. The press. By Desh Bandhu Gupta. 8-15 p.m. Saraswati Bai of Bombay. "Phuli ban raiya vo ri." Khayal Bahar. 8-30 p.m. Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar of Patiala. Vachitr Veena. Puriya Alap. Mar u Behag. Alap. Pilu Thumri. 9-0 p.m. AIR Orchestra. (Blind Youth). "Andhi Jawani." 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Along the Frontier." No. 13. Sikkim Trade Routes from India to Lhassa. By B. G. Gould, Political Officer in Sikkim, Gangtok. (A Series of talks on the peoples and countries of the Frontier from Baluchistan to Chittagong.) 10-0 p.m. An Instrumental Concert. By Peter Mendoza and his Orchestra. Overture "Semiranade" Rassini. Waltz "Printemps" Fumel Fantasie "La Norma" Bellini. Intermezzo "Hearts and Flowers" Czilulka. Selection "Belle of New York" Kerkon.

Phohi Programme

18-00—19-00 19.71m.
19-00—21-00 25.57m.
24-30—25-30 31-28m.
(WAVELENGTH 19.71m.)

18-00—19-00 Special broadcast for Asia, China, Japan, Further India by the Rom. Cath. Broadc. Ass. 1. Music. 2. Political talk by Paul de Waart. 3. Mission news. 4. Music. 5. Talk by C. J. Oosterholt. 6. Journal.

FOR THE NETHERLANDS INDIES. (Wavelength 25.57m).

19-00 National anthem—Opening announcement. 19-05 Talk on behalf of the V.P.R.O. 19-20 Broadcast for the Netherlands Indies by the Rom. Catholic Broad. Ass. (a) March. (b) Talk on films by A. V. Domburg. (c) Music. (d) Political talk by Paul de Waart. (e) Mission news. (f) Journal. 20-20 Music. 20-25 The latest news from Holland. 20-40 Gram. records. 21-00 Close down—national anthem.

(WAVELENGTH 31.28m.)

24-30—25-30 20.00 Special broadcast for Africa by the Rom. Cath. Broadc. Ass. 1. Music. 2. Political

(Continued in Col. 1.)

The Second INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

COMMENCING Dec. 24th 1936 this Christmas, on the very centrally situated Reclamation Grounds,

Specially sanctioned by the Government, to be used for the purpose. No other Exhibition or Public function has ever been held (save sports and matches) in this most attractive part of the city in the history of Bombay. Facing the Grand Sea and the New Marine Drive Road and being constructed in the most modern style supplemented by amusements and Industrial Demonstrations, this session promises to be even a greater success than its predecessor held at the Gowalia Tank Maidan last year. It was attended by over a Lakh and Fifty thousand visitors. Booking of Stalls has begun. For Plans, Prospectus and Particulars please write, call at the office, or Phone to:—

The Indian Industries Fair Ltd.
Temple of Industry, Girgaum Main Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22548 Telegrams "NEWSTYLE Bombay.

VERITY IN FINE FORM

Captures 5 For 33: Home Side Loses Eight Wkts. For 193 At Tea

BRISBANE, November 28.

Queensland were all out to-day in their match against the M.C.C. for 243. The M.C.C. had scored 19 (for no wickets) in their second innings at the close of play.—Reuter.

In their four-day match with the M. C. C., Queensland had scored 193 for eight at tea in the second day's play.

Verity has so far taken five wickets for 33.

QUEENSLAND (First Innings) SCORES.

Brown c Fishlock b Verity	74
Rogers c Hammond b Farnes	62
Andrews c and b Verity	24
Allen b Verity	12
Tallon (run out)	0
Baker c and b Verity	5
Cockburn c Verity b Leyland	2
Oxenham b Voce	19
Amos b Verity	3
Wyeth c Verity, b Farnes ..	29
Dixon (not out)	5
Extras	8
Total ..	243

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Verity: 5|50.

M.C.C. (Second Innings)

Fagg (batting)	9
Barnett (batting)	10
Total (for no wicket)	19

BRISBANE, November 28

Queensland all out to-day for 243. M.C.C. made 19 runs (for no wicket) at the close of play.

'VARSITY SPORTS TEAM SELECTION

The sports for the selection of the Bombay team to be sent to Karachi to compete at the University-Sports to be held there on December 21, 22 and 23, will be held on the Oval on Monday and Tuesday next, commencing at 2-30 p.m.

All those who intend to compete at any of the following events must be present in time:—

100 yards race, 220 yards race, Running High Jump, Running Broad Jump, 120 yards High Hurdles, Hop-Step-Jump, Pole Vault, Putting the Shot, One mile race, Relay race.

CHRISTIANS TROUNCED

Dismissed For 75 In C. P. Quadrangular Cricket

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Nov. 28.

The C. P. Quadrangular Cricket Tournament commenced at 10-30 to-day.

The Hindus met the Christians, in the first round of semi finals, and scored 233 runs, in their first venture partnership between Jaiwant and Tikekar, as also Jogayya, Nayudu and Jaiwant being most successful. Jaiwant scored 58, Laghate went in last also scored well, carrying the individual score to 50.

The Christians met with disaster in their first innings, and were cheaply dismissed by the Hindu bowlers having only 75 runs to their account for loss of eight wickets. Sane was deadly with leather, and was responsible for sending 5 players back to the pavilion in quick succession.

Sontakke also took the toll of two, the position at the close of the day being Hindus First Innings 233 Christians First Innings 25 runs for eight wickets.

Three proud athletes displaying their trophies won in the Bombay High School Sports at the Cooperage on Friday. Left to right the winner of the Tata Athletic Challenge Trophy Mr. G. Walsh, Mr. A. Miskith, Individual Championship Cup and Mr. A. B. Havevala with the Cycle championship cup.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP

Won By Newtownford

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Manchester November Handicap, run at Manchester over a distance of one mile and four furlongs resulted as follows:

NEWTOWN FORD (Matt)	1
SEA BEQUEST	2
LATOI	3

Twenty-one ran. Won by a neck. One length and a half separated the second and the third. The winner was trained by Peacock.

The following were the starting prices:—100|8 Newtownford, 8|1 Sea Bequest, 20|1 Latoi.—Reuter's Special.

'PINDI BAN DEVELOPMENT

Re-Election For Guru Singh Sabha Executive

RAWALPINDI, Nov. 28.

The breakdown of the negotiations between the Sikh-Muslim Conciliation Board and the district authorities and the subsequent ban imposed by the Gurusingh Sabha on processions being taken out on the occasion of Guru Nanak's birthday anniversary have resulted in undesirable incidents.

A large number of Sikh youths who had formed themselves into a League and made an attempt to take out a procession yesterday in defiance of the ban of the Gurusingh Sabha met this morning and successfully demanded for re-election of office-bearers of the Sabha as the entire Sikh community had, according to them, lost confidence in the President and Executive Members of the Sabha. Re-elections are being held and a Secretary has been appointed provisionally to conduct the processions.

In the meanwhile enquiries made by the "United Press" into the free fight that ensued yesterday night show that 25 persons have been seriously injured and admitted into the hospital, while several others have received minor injuries. Out of the large number of persons arrested, only 24 have been remanded to custody. The Police are still patrolling the city.—United Press.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON SWAMI SAHAJANAND

Incident At Election Meeting At Harndut

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Nov. 28

A dastardly attack was made on Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, at a public meeting held at Harnaut, on Friday last, in connection with the Congress election campaign in Barh Sub-Division, Patna District. It is reported when a party consisting of Swamiji, Mathura Prasad, Gangasaran Singh and Deosaran Singh arrived at the place, a large number of people assembled to receive them. Some people carried black flags and uttered anti-Swami slogans. On assembling at the meeting ground, black flags were thrown away, and ten Lathials began to work themselves up with words like 'beat them," etc., although there was no cause for any provocation at all. It appeared they were bent upon creating disturbance, and efforts to pacify the audience proved unavailing. Later the Lathials began quarrelling among themselves, and one person was hurt on the head. When one of the leaders went to pacify them, a Lathial is reported to have stealthily walked behind the dias and aimed a very severe lathi blow on the head of the Swami who was quietly sitting there without uttering a word. The lathi, however, missed the mark and fell with full force on the back of the Swami. It is alleged the blow was very severe. The assailant then took to heels. Later, however, when leaders were able to pacify the crowd, Swamiji and others delivered speeches, exhorting people to support the Congress candidates in the forthcoming elections.

This is the first time such an attempt was made in an election meeting in the provinces. It will be recalled Swami Sahajanand is President of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha and Secretary of the All-India Kisan Committee.

CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN CANARA

(From Our Correspondent).

BAGALKOT: Nov. 28.

The Congress election campaign has begun in right earnest in the Southern Division of Bijapur District. Workers in three talukas and Bilgi Petha are busy visiting villages. Mr. Hanamantrao Kaujalgi, Congress candidate with his co-workers, is visiting important places. Kaladgi, Bilgi, Bewoor and Guledgudd have already been visited. Response is satisfactory. Mr. Hanamantrao with Mr. Gururao Jorapur is proceeding to Hungund side to-day.

MEMORIAL PILLAR FOR "FORGOTTEN EMPIRE"?

A Suggestion To Vijayanagar Sex-Centenary Celebration Committee

MADRAS. (By Mail.)

Mr. Kulkarni, General Secretary, Vijayanagar Association, wires from Bangalore under date November 26:—

Messrs. G. S. Kulkarni, General Secretary of the Vijayanagar Association, Velgaumkar Tarri Krishnow Tirumalachar and Nanjundayya interviewed at Hampi on the 21st November—Mr. J. F. Blakiston, Director General of Archaeology in India and explained the detailed programme of the sex-centenary celebration.

The Director General expressed satisfaction and promised all facilities and gave the following message for the Vijayanagar Association "I wish the celebration of the Vijayanagar Empire sixth-centenary every success. As head of the Archaeological department, I feel proud of the share that my department will be able to take in the celebration. Visitors to celebrations would be well advised to make a tour of these monuments and visualise from them how great the city of Vijayanagar used to appear over 500 years ago in the Heyday of its glories. These celebrations I hope will give stimulus to the study of research and history of the Vijayanagar Empire. I am glad to have been able to permit two officers of my department to contribute papers to the commemoration volume. I commend the proposal to erect a memorial pillar amidst the ruins in celebration of the event".—A. P.

SIND SABHAITES' ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Bhai Parmanand To Preside At Sukkur

KARACHI, Nov. 28.

A Sind Hindu Conference to inaugurate the electioneering campaign on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha, has been called at Sukkur during Christmas. Bhai Parmanand has been invited to preside.—United Press.

Railway Conference Session Concludes

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

The Railway Conference Association concluded their session today and elected Sir William Brayshay, Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, as President for the ensuing year.—A.P.

Sir Maurice Elected President Of Rly. Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, November 28.

After an exceptionally heavy week's work, the thirty-fifth session of the Indian Railway Conference Association concluded here to-day

The agenda of the business was very heavy, but by careful arrangements and introduction of the agenda, discussion on several important subjects was informally gone into.

Sir Maurice Brayshay, Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. was elected the President of the Association for the year 1937-38, in succession to Mr. H. N. Colam, Agent of the M. & S. M. Rly.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

COUNT ITO WINS AT LAST

H. H. Maharaja Of Rajpipla Lands A Rich Double

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

A fair crowd turned out to see yesterday's racing at Mahaluxmi, and if the majority were disappointed that things did not pan out according to popular anticipation, all were agreed that, it was an interesting afternoon's sport.

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla had the distinction of winning a rich double through the medium of Bosway and On Time, who won their races in fine style.

Favourites were again in the background. Al Muqbil and Bosway being the only short-priced winners in a lengthy card.

There was a very close finish for the Cheveley Handicap, in which the hitherto luckless Count Ito hoisted a winning flag for H. H. the Maharajah of Idar. The Australian-bred son of Spearhead outstayed Pougatchev by a head, Burn and Sibbritt, the respective riders, showing to great advantage in the saddle.

The first market choice Vermeil II with heavily-bandaged forelegs, gave a disappointing display, failing to figure among the first three past the judge.

Backed like a good thing in the Wavertree Handicap Why let down a large following. In a tight finish On Time at long odds scrambled home a short head in front of Garter Princess with the new-comer Vendetta, a close third.

Kilfinane recently promoted, put up a smart performance on winning the Juvenile Handicap, run over six furlongs. Abey handled by Britt, he had no difficulty in dealing with the late challenge of Lingo. Installed favourite on the strength of an excellent track gallop Denny Boy made the early running only to tire close home when he was passed by the winner and runner-up. An useful sort he will soon be troubling the judge.

Obviously, a cut above his rivals Bosway, a sturdy boy-colt, very well bred by Bosworth—Ann Hathaway won the Lucknow Plate to the delight of his considerable following. Casanova—a ready winner on the opening day—shared favouritism with the Rajpipla representative. He ran really well, but was no match for the winner. Mr. W.W. McKillop's Casino earned his first distinction this season by taking the Stockton Plate. The son of Manfred was the lesser fancied of Higgins' two candidates in the race. But whereas Argyll, with Dillon astride, finished among the backmarkers, Casino won a notable race from Mr. Pip and Ballylinch.

The Kolhapur-owned Krishna made the most of a lightweight to win the Byculla Plate, Division I, with Samra Layali in the position of runner-up.

Backers voted strongly for Legion of Honour, ridden by Dillon, but in spite of his able assistance, the favourite could manage nothing better than a third—and he was hard ridden to finish where he did.

Al Muqbil was a comfortable winner of Division II of the Byculla Plate and as he was one of the best backed, his was a popular success. Hakim Pasha shouldered a big weight in gallant fashion, but could never get up close enough to trouble the winner.

Displaying good speed Sultan slammed the opposition in the Hamadan Plate, Division I, thereby giving Gethin, the English jockey, his first success in Bombay.

Kassab and Watchmaker II filled the minor placings, but the well-supported Five Stars, subjected to some interference near home, failed to show up.

The race for the second division of the Hamadan Plate, provided the biggest upset of the day. The market rage Golden Sceptre was not among the first four at the judge's end, the winner turning up in Ajwad—a forlorn outsider, who returned the remarkable dividend of Rs. 1,822.

THE HAMADAN PLATE Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Saleh Hassan's SULTAN, 7-6 (cr. 7-8), Gephin 1
Mr. N. E. Raymond's KASSAB, 8-10, Burn 2
Mr. Fahad Rummah's WATCHMAKER II, 8-10, Jabbar .. 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Zohal 8-9, Obaid 4

Won by 1|2 length, short head, and neck.

Time: 1 minute, 24 3|5 seconds.

First Tote paid Rs. 149 for win, Rs. 69, Rs. 89 and Rs. 123 for places.

Not run: Faddak (8-10), Grey Prince (8-9), Farook (8-5), Morning Star (7-13) and Tharwath (7-12).

Favourite: Five Stars.

Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Khalil Esmail's AJWAD, 7-13, Southall 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's HIGH FLIER 9-3, Bowley 2
Mr. Ja im Mahomed Esmail's SAAD NAZAM, 7-9, Gephin, 3
Mr Hamid Jamoor's Mujbil Hamid 7-13, Northmore 4

Won by: Neck, short head and neck.

Time: 1 minute, 24 seconds.

First Tote paid Rs. 1,822 for win, Rs. 641, Rs. 61 and Rs. 54 for places.

Not run: Nissiril Iraq (8-5) and Asmat Pasha (8-5).

Favourite: Golden Sceptre (7-12).

Winner trained by: D. D. Ghista.

THE BYCULLA PLATE Div II.—Distance 1¼ miles

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs 700; third Rs 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr K T Sampat's AL MUQBIL 8-13 Burn 1
Mr. M. C. Patel and Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's HAKIM PASHA, 9-4, Britt 2
Mr. Mahomedali'i's THE KNUT, 8-7, Read, ... 3
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's KUTUB, 8-9 Whiteside 4

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths and 2 lengths.

Time 2 minutes 1-4/5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 52 for win; and Rs. 24, Rs. 40 and Rs. 36 for places.

All ran.

Favourite: Al Muqbil (8-13).

Winner trained by: H. M. Mahomed.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. W.W. McKillop's CASINO 8-10, Marrable 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MR. PIP 8-7, Northmore .. 2
Mr. V. Rosenthal's BALLYLINCH 8-12, Read 3
Mrs. M. Clarke's Jill's First 7-7, Evans 4

All ran.

Won by 1 length, short head, and neck.

Time: 1min. 55-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 221 for win; Rs. 66, Rs. 27 and Rs. 34 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOSWAY 8-10, Northmore 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's CASANOVA 8-4, Dillon 2
Mr. Kay's NIPPY 7-4, Whiteside 3
Mr. Kelso's Roberta 8-2, Read .. 4

Not run: Fanciful 7-4.

Won by 1 length, short head and 1 length.

Time: 1min. 41-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 37 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 20 and Rs. 36 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. M.C. Patel's KILFINANE 7-11, Britt 1
Messrs. G.C.R. Coleridge and W.W. McKillop's LINGO 9-4, Dillon 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's DENNY BOY 8-11, Evans 3
Capt. J.W. Goldsmith and Mrs. S. Goldsmith's Horoscope 8-2, Selby 4

Not run: Castleton 7-9

Won by 2 lengths, short head, and neck.

Time: 1min. 13-4 5secs

First tote paid Rs. 66 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 19 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by N.E. Raymond.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs 3,000; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's COUNT ITO 8-12, Burn 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's POUGATCHEV 9-2, Sibbritt 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER 9-2, Obaid 3
Begum Feerzza Dulhan's Heritage 8-7, M. O'Neal 4

All ran.

Won by head, 1-1|2 lengths, and 2-4 length.

Time: 1min. 39-3 5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 60 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 24 and Rs. 59 for places.

Winner trained by L.H. Hewitt.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second Rs 1,500; third Rs 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's ON TIME 8-5, Northmore 1
Messrs. A.H. Ahmedbhoy and A. M. Khairaz's GARTER PRINCESS 8-4, Gethin 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's VENDETTA 8-3, Evans 3
Mr. Kelso's Jelal Shah 7-4, Britt 4

Not run: Dr. Strabismus 8-12 and Bekorah 8-9.

First tote paid Rs. 141 for win; Rs. 41, Rs. 35 and Rs. 47 for places.

Winner trained by E.S. Godfrey.

THE BYCULLA PLATE Div. I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's KRISHNA 7-12, Britt .. 1
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's SAMRA LAYALI 9-0, Obaid 2
Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's LEGION OF HONOUR 8-10 Dillon 3
Mr. M. H. Ahmedbhoy's Dilawar 7-7, Evans 4

Not run: Zoram 7-9.

First tote paid Rs. 92 for win; Rs. 24, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by V.V. Powar.

BIG RACES IN CALCUTTA

Notable Candidates To Be Seen Out To-day Will Provide Guidance

CALCUTTA, November 28.

Some of the runners in the King-Emperor's Cup and Viceroy's Cup will be among the starters in the Hilliard Plate, (Distance 7 furlongs) to-day at the First Meeting of the Calcutta Races.

This race will give the owners and trainers a chance to see how their candidates for the two cups shape after their long rest since the Poona Big Meetings.

Mr. Eve's Irongrey is given his first opportunity to show his speed and stamina against our hardened champions Play On and Mas d'Antibes.

The trainer of Multissimo is delighted with the way Multissimo beat one of his stable companions in a burst over a mile recently. He thinks Multissimo will gain his first victory in India this afternoon.

The acceptances for the Hilliard Plate are as under:—

Aromate 9-7, Play On 9-7, Zuyder Zee 9-7, Mas d'Antibes 9-7, Irongrey 9-7, Filter 9-7, Multissimo 9-2, Chou Rose 9-0, Cotys 8-12, Cardinal 8-5, Cartoon 7-0.

PATEL KNOCKS UP 44 NOT OUT

Hindu Representative XI Put Up 123 For 5 Against Kanga's XI

Dr. Kanga's XI were engaged in a two-day match with the Hindu Representative XI. on Saturday.

At the close of the day, the Representative XI lost five wickets for a total of 123.

Some impressive bowling of Minoo Patel was witnessed, who took three wickets, the rest having been taken by Bode.

Scores:—

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI.

C.N. Mehta st. Meherhomji, b Bode	7
L. P. Jai c Printer, b Minoo Patel	37
M. Bhagwandas b Minoo Patel	12
R.S. Mahajan c Kalapesi, b Bode	12
B.R. Patel (batting)	44
D.D. Hindlekar st. Meherhomji b M. Patel	6
Extra	5
Total (for 5 wickets)	123

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 32; 2 56; 3 57; 4 69 and 5 for 123.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 9 POINTS UP

Bullion Steady But Wheat Firm

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

On Saturday crossrates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton was firm on active foreign buying and short covering.

BULLION STEADY.

London gold and silver ruled steady

WHEAT FIRM.

Wheat was firm on bullish crop cables. Jute and rubber were steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937

New York, Nov. 28.

Previous closing	11.65
To-day's opening	11.66
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	11.74
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Previous closing	6.50
To-day's opening	6.49
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.49
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 218-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 28.

Cotton displayed distinctly brighter sentiment to-day following active foreign buying and covering influenced by encouraging outside cables coupled with the general belief that cotton values in comparison with other commodities were considerably undervalued.

Operations in March commenced at 11.66 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on scattered buying and covering while the market gathered additional strength on renewed buying and foreign demand with March gradually rising to 11.70 which improved further on continued buying and closed 11.74 with a rise of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 28.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (11.82/11.81) 11.80/11.79
January (11.72/11.72) 11.70/11.69
March (11.68/11.67) 11.66/11.66

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American December (6.50) 6.50
American January (6.50) 6.49
Egyptian November (11.40) 11.01
Egyptian January (10.35) 10.01

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 28.

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov. 28.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£236 buyers £236 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed.

Lead (£23 1/4 buyers £23 5/16 sellers. Steady) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£48 3/4 to £49 1/4) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£78) closed.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay November December (£14 sellers) £14 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta November December (£13 11/16 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata November (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 5/16 nominal.

Groundnuts Coromandal November (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 5/16 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher 2-1 1/4) 2-1 1/4

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov. 28.

Previous closing	4.89 23/32
To-day's opening	4.89 13/16
To-day's latest	4.89 7/8

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 28.

Previous closing	4.89 11/16
To-day's opening	4.89 3/4
To-day's closing	4.89 13/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 28.

Previous closing	105.15
To-day's opening	105.15
To-day's closing	105.13
Difference	—.02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 28.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.89 3/4 and then eased to 4.89 11/16 on lack of support with a steady tendency.

Franc opened at 105.15 and kept stationary in the absence of any particular enquiry.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov. 28.

The following cable information was received from London to night

"India bought. Speculators sold. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 28.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	21d.	21 1/16d.
Forward	21d.	21 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 28.

Gold per fine ounce (£7-1-11 1/2) £7-2-0

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 28.

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 28. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8)	1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.937)	7.936
New York on Bombay (37.01)	37.00
Berlin in Bombay (0.92)	0.92
London on Milan (93.03)	93.03
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32)	1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 28. 6-0 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	51 14 0
Silver 1st settlement	51 14 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 0 0
Gold ready	35 2 6
Gold 1st settlement	35 2 6
Gold 2nd settlement	35 2 6
Sovereigns	22 4 6

There was no business at night.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Increased Note Circulation

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Money Market:—Discount brokers not only had their pockets well filled from this week's treasury bill offering but the rate also moved in their favour. Short loans continue to be freely available and several borrowers have taken time by forelock and arranged accommodation into the New Year at one per cent. The increased note circulation revealed by bank return heralds the approach of Christmas with its broadening currency circulation.

Wall Street was firm and active.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 28.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.19. Prices advanced on good outside buying and local support as a result of continued bullish foreign crop cables.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with December at 99 7/8, March 94 5/8 and May 94. The market continued to move upwards on active demand influenced by the bullishness of foreign crops with fairly good business.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 28.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January 1937	5 6 0
Wheat May 1937	5 4 3
Linseed May 1937	7 3 6

Wheat and Linseed steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 28.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 28.

The following were the opening rates.

General Motor (dol 70 1/4) dol 70 5/8
Anaconda Copper (dol 49 3/4) dol 50 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 75 3/8) dol 77 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 151 7/8) dol 154

WOOL SALES

London, Nov. 28.

There was keen general demand. Rates were in sellers' favour.

Greasy lower 0-10 1/2
Greasy higher 1-11
Scoured lower 1-1 1/2
Scoured higher 2-7 1/2

JUTE

New Crop November December (£18 3/4 buyers) £18 11/16 sellers.

Dunlop December (£22 1/4 sellers) £22 1/4 sellers.

Lightning December (£20 1/4 sellers) £20 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 7/8 paid and sellers) 8 7/8 paid and value.

Forward January (8 7/8 paid and sellers) 8 7/8 paid and value.

NON-BRAHMIN PARTY CANDIDATES

Suggestions Of Maratha Association

(From A Correspondent).

A meeting of Marathas and allied castes was held under the auspices of the Bombay Maratha Association in Chotani's compound, Sun Mill Road, on Monday last, Mr. G.M. Tawade presiding for the purpose of selecting candidates standing on Non-Brahmin Party's ticket for the ensuing elections for Bombay City and Suburbs.

The meeting held that Mr. B. V. Jadhav be asked to stand as the Non-Brahmin Party candidate for "G" Ward and Suburbs constituency of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

It was also proposed that Mr. Sawant should stand as Non-Brahmin candidate from "E" and "F" Wards and Mr. A. N. Surve from the 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' Wards.

The matter, however, will be discussed and settled at a private meeting between these candidates and some of the leaders.

WILL PRINCES GIVE UP LUXURIES?

Plea For Responsible Govt. In States

AJMER, Nov. 28.

The Rajputana and Central India States subjects' Conference opened on Friday Mr. Kalyantri presiding.

Kunwar Chandkeran Sarda, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates referred to their achievements in the past and urges the princes before their joining the federation to democratise conditions in the States and see that representatives of States in the Federal Assembly were elected by Indian States subjects.

Mr. Kanahiyalalji Kalyantri in his presidential address depicted the woeful condition of peasants in states and suggested that princes should give up luxuries and follow the noble example of His Majesty King Edward. He suggested that responsible Government should be introduced in each state having an area of 1,000 miles and powers should be taken from the smaller states and allowances fixed for their princes. —A. P.

30 INJURED IN BUS SMASH

Serious Accident On Bombay-Agra Road

NASIK, Nov. 28.

Thirty persons were injured, ten of them seriously, in a motor accident this afternoon on the Bombay-Agra Road, five miles away from Nasik. All the injured persons have been removed to hospital.

It appears that a lorry carrying 35 men and women labourers with children on its way from Bhivandi to a state bordering on Nasik District fell down a 20 feet embankment crashed against a banyan tree and was wrecked.

Some of the occupants jumped out in panic and were injured, while others were hurled violently out of the vehicle. The children escaped with shock while all other occupants sustained fractures four including a woman being in a critical condition.—A.P.

NEW ARBITRATOR TO COLLABORATE WITH MAHATMAJI?

Ahmedabad Millowners For Arbitration Principle

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 28.

A resolution reiterating their adherence to the principle of arbitration and agreeing to refer to arbitration the question of wage-cut, was passed at a meeting of the Millowners' Association today.

The Association, however decided to leave to arbitration the point whether they were competent to adjudicate the cases of mills which had resigned from the Millowners' Association.

It appears that the Millowners' Association will appoint another arbitrator in the place of Seth Chimanlal Parekh who had resigned, to arbitrate with Mahatma Gandhi, who is the arbitrator on behalf of the Labour Association. —A.P.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 28

Following a decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 217/8 for Broach A/M delivery. There was a small turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range with a scattered business. There was scattered selling which resulted in a decline of annas four to Rs. 217/4, but as soon as selling was over prices rallied to Rs. 217/6. To-day being Kartiki Purnima, the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M	217 12 0
Oomra D/J	197 12 0
Oomra March	197 4 0
Bengal D/J	159 8 0
Bengal March	160 0 0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 28

Yesterday London Gold prices were unchanged at £7.1.11½. London—New York cross rate was 4.89 23/32 and London—Paris Exchange was 2 points up at 105. 15. London Silver prices were unchanged at 21d. There was small speculative buying and the market was quiet. Montreal Silver prices declined 20 to 90 points. Shanghai Exchange on London was quoted unchanged at 1.2 9/16. In the local market there was scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	Gold.	Silver.
Ready	35-2-6	51-10-0
Kartak	35-2-6	51-10-0
Magsar	35-2-3	51-12-6

LARGE SILVER STOCK IN LONDON

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that the market was narrower during the past week and India and China worked both ways, but with the volume of business limited prices are easily liable to move either way. Stocks of Silver in London are estimated at 7,000,000 Ounces."—Reuter.

Montreal Silver

MONTREAL, Nov. 27

November	45 5/8—90
December	46 25—20
March	46 30—25

N. Y. Silver

NEW YORK, Nov. 27

Spot Silver prices remained unchanged at 45 1/8 cents.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 27

Spot	21
Forward	21

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 27

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-1-11 1/2

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Nov 28

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£44 5 0
Standard copper 3 months	£41 12 6
Electrolytic copper	£49 5 0

New York—

Blue Eagle	10.50 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	10.55 cents

Rs a. p

Bombay market—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 35 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45 4 0

Tone: Very steady.

Indian Sterling Loans

LONDON, Nov 27.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans	87 3/8
3½ p.c. Indian Sterling Loans	99 1/2
3½ p.c. Indian Sterling 1954-59	105 7/8
4p.c. Indian Sterling 1943-53	109 5/8
4½ p.c. Indian Sterling 1950-55	115
4½ p.c Indian Sterling 1958-68	118
5 p.c. Indian Sterling 1942-47	113 1/2
3 p.c. Indian Sterling 1949-52	101 5/8
2½ p.c. British Consols	85
3½ p.c Conversion	107 1/4
3½ p.c. War Loan	106 1/4

Share Bazar Remains Steady

Narrow Trading Session

MOSTLY MONTH-END SWITCHING

BOMBAY, November 28.

The local share bazar remained steady to-day with a moderate turnover.

There was a marked absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Most of the business done to-day was of a month-end switching nature and carrying differences were narrow.

In the absence of any fresh development the session was featureless. Buyers are holding aloof awaiting low levels.

The market is overbought and most of the bullish factors are discounted. The technical position of the market is weak but in view of cheapness of money, there is a section which believes that there is no room for a big decline in prices. Thus there is no inducement to go short. Looking to the general state we think chances favour a further decline in prices, but bulls being in a comfortable position will support the market at low levels and particularly sold out bulls will be tempted to replace. Cotton mill shares were fairly steady but it is understood that the wage dispute question in Lancashire is left to arbitration.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

	Rs	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	280	10
250 B'bay Dyeing	772	8
100 Century	152	8
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	249	6
100 Coorla (nil)	95	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	300	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	3-6
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	111	14
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	210	0
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1605	0
100 Indore (nil)	46	14
100 Khatau (Rs 2)	72	8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	248	12
250 Laxmi (Rs 12-8)	586	4
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	850	0
250 Model	45	0
50 Mysore (Rs. 3)	95	0
200 New Great (nil)	183	2
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	52	0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	265	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs 2)	48	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	1800	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-2)	79	6
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	197	8
100 Swan (nil)	92	8
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1230	0
1000 Western	737	8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	116	8
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	35	8
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1572	8
125-500 I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	391	14
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	133	12
100 Reserve Bank (Rs 3-3-4)	140	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9 6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi (Re. 1-6)	39	4
100 Coimbatore	184	6
75 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	135	0
160 Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	508	12
40 Katni Def (Rs 63-3-9)	2,287	8
100 Katni Ord. (Rs. 10)	375	0
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	293	2
10 Punjab (Rs. 12)	29	0
100 Shahabad (Rs. 133-8	492	8
70 United (Rs. 2-83	156	4

INSURANCE

80 Empire	876	4
15-100 Jupiter (Rs. 12)	17	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	45	8
20 Mercantile	48	12
200 Oriental (125)	5470	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	8	1

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	168	12
1000 Andhra Valley (45)	1,702	8
10 Ajmer (As 4)	14	8
50 B'bay Tram (3-8-0)	156	4
25 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	13	8
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	265	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	190	5
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1,622	8

RAILWAYS.

100 Ahmedabad Prantij	915	0
100 C. Provinces	99	8
50 Dhond Baramati	108	8
100 Gujarat	94	0
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102	4
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	770	0

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	41	8
30 Tata Steel Def. (7-3-3)	830	0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	213	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	252	8
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	203	2
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 15)	277	8
135 Bombay Burma (10)	525	10
Contributory (4)	184	6
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	12
50 B. Telephone (128) 1-8d.	114	8
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	141	4
100 I. Radio defd (12)	550	0
100 I. Radio ord (15)	522	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	625	0
15 Scindia (Rs. 1)	19	8
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	88	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	15	8

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1575	0
3 p.c Bombay Steam	315	0
7 p.c Bombay Trams	88	0
5 p.c Central India	532	8
7 p.c Katni 1st	136	4
p.c Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	10
7 p.c Tata Hydro	162	8
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1615	0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	201	14
1-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	179	0
5½ p.c Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c Vishnu	677	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 28

Century (150) 150 152
Bombay Dyeing (706/4) 768 770 766 772
Kohinoor (246/4) 247 248 246 248
Central India (246/4) 247 245 249
New Great (173/2) 175 171 183
Simplex (77/8) 78 77 79
Swadeshi (193/2) 193 197
Bundi (39/2) 39 38/14 39/4
I Cement (567/8) 568
Shahabad (494/6) 493 495 492
Andhra (1705) 1705 1700 1702
Tata Hydro (190/15) 190/5
Tata Power (1630) 1632 1623 1616 1622
Tram Ord (156/4) 155/15 156/4
T Steel Defd (827/8) 832 831 832 823 830
T Steel Ord (212/4) 212/8 212/12 212/4
Tata Steel 2nd pref (179) 179
Bellapur (203/12) 202 201 203
B Burma (538/12) 538 533 535

Osaka Sampin

OSAKA, Nov. 28.

Jan.	(234.50) 233.5—100
Feb.	(227.50) 227.0—50
March	(220.89) 220.80
May	(214.70) 214.30—40

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 28

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	101/3
3 per cent 1951/54	103/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	105/0
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	100/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/9
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	115/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120/10
3 per cent U P Bonds	100/2
5 per cent 1939/44	109/0
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/9

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55	121/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	113/10
[illegible]	107 10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126/10

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

6 per cent B P T 1974	112/10
4 per cent M Deb 1974	112/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	120/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954	133/0
6 per cent K P T 1956	133/0

Note:—The tone was slightly better.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Nov 28

T C RATES—	
T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D—	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 4/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	273 1/2
Banks selling T T	271 1/2
Banks buying T T	269 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	787
Banks buying T T	802
JAPAN	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
GERMANY	
Banks selling D D	68
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 5/8
HONGKONG	
Banks selling D D	83 5/8
SHANGHAI	
Banks selling D D	81 3/8
SINGAPORE	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BELGIUM	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATES—	
New York London	
27th instant	4.89 5/8
28th instant	1/2 1/32
London Paris	
28th instant	8.98
London Switzerland	
28th instant	1/8
London Italy	
28th instant	1/2 9/16
London Paris	
27th instant	105.15
London Belgium	
27th instant	28.97 1/2
London Switzerland	
27th instant	31.31 1/2
London Berlin	
27th instant	12.16 1/2
London Stockholm	
27th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York	
27th instant	4.89 11/16
London Amsterdam	
27th instant	9.02 1/4
London Italy	
27th instant	93.06
Tone of Sterli Exchange: Steady	
Gold 26th instant	£7-1-11½
Gold 27th instant	£7-1-11 1/2
Forward Exchange Ready	
26th instant	21
27th instant	21
Forward	
26th instant	21
27th instant	21
Forward Exchange New York Ready.	
26th instant	45
27th instant	45
Forward Exchange 3 Mos	
26th instant	5/8 p.c.
27th instant	5/8 p.c.
Forward Exchange 6 Mos	
26th instant	3/4 p.c.
27th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	5/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Nov. 27.

December	1 18 3/8c.
May	1.16 3/8c.
July	1.05 7/8c.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

December	99 1 [illegible]
March	94 1 [illegible]
May	93 1/2d.

FRONTIER WELCOME TO CONGRESS LEADERS

Khudai Khidmatgars Will Give Better Account Of Themselves In Forthcoming Elections, Assures Address

PESHAWAR, Nov. 28.

At a public meeting at Shahibagh, an Address was presented to Sardar Patel and Mr. Bulabhai Desai on behalf of the people of the Frontier.

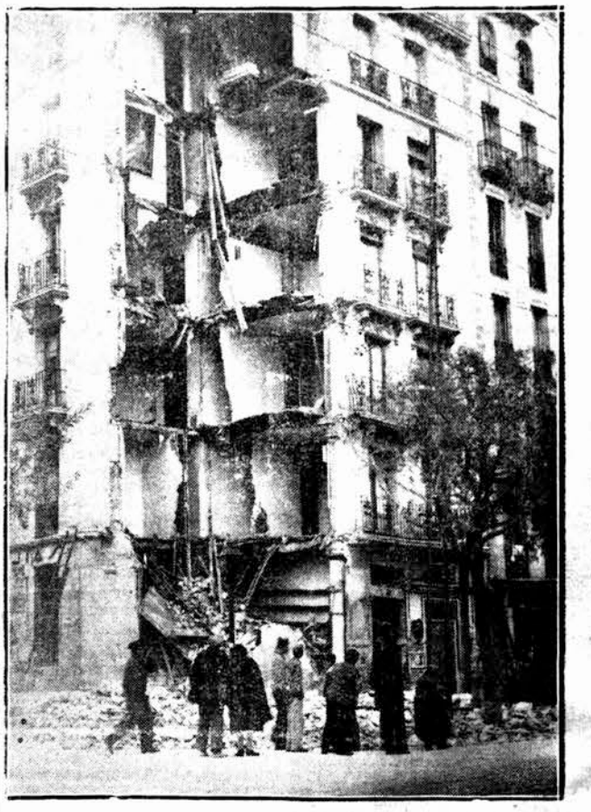
Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, Barrister, General Secretary of the Frontier Parliamentary Board read the Address which paid tribute to the services of Sardar Patel and Mr. Desai and alluded to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's work in organising Pathans and stated, people of the Frontier province were wideawake. They understood the message of the Congress and yielded to none in their belief in the common nationhood of All-Indians and in the independence of the Motherland.

"You have come at a moment when Khudai Khidmatgars have decided in obedience to the Congress mandate to contest elections to the Frontier Legislative Assembly. The bureaucracy are doing their best to prevent them from capturing seats inspite of their loud protestations to the contrary. Our great revered leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is being denied the most elementary rights of citizenship, namely the right of entering his homeland and leading his party. Two of our very best candidates have been refused permission to stand for the Assembly on the technical reason or another. Political processions have been banned and some of the most active workers among Khudai Khidmatgars have been and are being prosecuted.

REMOVAL OF NATIONAL FLAG.

Even after the announcement of suspension of the ban on the Congress the National flag has been removed from the office of the Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board. The procession which it was proposed to take out in your honour was arbitrarily stopped by the authorities. We hear your entry into the districts of Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismailkhan has been forbidden. The forces of reaction are being advised to unite to stem the rising tide of political progress. The recent District Board elections which were fought under all these handicaps resulted in the most sweeping victories for Khudai Khidmatgars and were most effective answer to this misguided policy of repression and obstruction. We have faith in the purity and justice of our cause and God willing, we will give even better account of ourselves and more effective answer in the forthcoming elections.

The Address concluded:—We welcome you with pride and gratitude and feelings of affection to this province and we hope and trust your tour will result in greater awakening among masses, that it will inspire them to march steadily yet firmly to the common goal, namely Independence of Hindustan.—A. P.



A six-story block of flats in the western part of Madrid with one wall ripped away by bombs dropped in a night air raid.

VALLABHBHAI AT PESHAWAR

Congressmen Accord Enthusiastic Reception To Sardar And Bhulabhai

PESHAWAR, Nov. 28.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai arrived here to-day and were accorded an enthusiastic reception by a large crowd which had gathered at the station.

They were garlanded by Dr. Khan Sahib, M. L. A., and other Congressmen. They drove to the Doctor's residence through the City, followed by cars and a peaceful crowd, the procession having been disallowed.

From the balcony of Dr. Khan Sahib's residence, Sardar Vallabhbhai, addressing a crowd below on Qissakhani Street, thanked them for the warm recention and said that they had brought a message from Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and India, which would be conveyed to them this afternoon at a public meeting.—A P.

SUPPORT FOR MUNSHI

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Nov. 26.

Mr. T. R. Deogirikar, Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committee has returned to Poona after visiting Nasik, Sholapur and Dhulia in connection with the Assembly elections. He personally saw many University voters and requested them to vote solidly for Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Congress Candidate for the University seat. Many have promised to vote for him.

Mr V. L Koranne, Organiser, University Constituency, Maharashtra P. C. P. C. also had been to Satara on the 23rd Nov. for the same purpose He also found there good support for Mr. Munshi.

TRIBESMEN SUFFER SEVERELY?

Indian Casualties Mount Up To 119

NEW DELHI, Novemoer 28.

A further *communique* issued on the Frontier situation, shows that the total casualties as ascertained till now, on British Indian side, is 99 wounded and 20 killed. Details of the casualties on the other side are not known.

The *communique* runs:

"In yesterday's *communique* it was reported that the columns from Miraji and Damdil met Atbichekashkai on 26th November. On the 27th, the whole force moved northwards, to the neighbourhood of Mirali. During the movement, tribesmen, in accordance with their usual custom, followed upon the rear guard, for some six miles, while the head of the column also met with a minor opposition. Aircraft co-operated with the troops.

"The enemy appeared to consist of young tribesmen who exposed themselves freely and were successfully engaged on several occasions. The tribesmen are known to have suffered casualties, but details are not confirmed.

"The troops reached the Mirali area, on the evening of 27th November, and are now resting there. The night of 27th and 28th November was quiet.

"All wounded were evacuated to Bannu by the evening of November 27th, and are reported to be comfortable.

"Following additional casualties are reported: Wounded—Captain J. R. H. Peacocke, (6/13th Frontier Force Rifles), and ten Indian other ranks"—United Press.

NEW DELHI, Nov 28.

(LATER).—Captain J. R. H. Peacocke, of 6/13th Frontier Force Rifles and ten sepoys of Indian other ranks, were wounded in a further Frontier fray. A communique states that, after the columns met at Biche Kashkai, on the 28th November the whole force moved northwards yesterday, to the neighbourhood of Mirali.—A.P.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN THE PRESIDENCY

Junnar Severely Affected: Infection Spreads To Other Talukas

The Director of Public Health reports that Cholera is at present increasing in Poona District. Junnar Taluka has been severely affected, and the infection is rapidly spreading in Ambegaon Peta and Khed Taluka.

Several disiricts in the Presidency are also reporting cholera cases. There is a likelihood of an outbreak of the disease during the Kartiki Fair at Alandi in Khed taluka of Poona District which commences on December 9. Though the town is free at present, as many as nine adjoining villages in the taluka have reported cholera infection during the past fortnight. The public are therefore advised, if possible, to avoid visiting the fair this year or, at any rate, not to do so without being inoculated. There is a possibility of admission to the town being refused to persons who cannot produce a certificate of recent inoculation.

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT

The following is the report of health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending Novembe. 21:—

Incidence of cholera has increased during the week in areas in which rain fell after a prolonged drought. In Poona district infection is spreading in Junnar taluka and the majority of the cases occurred in this area. Khed taluka being only slightly affected. One special medical officer is already working in the taluka and another has been ordered to assist him. In Ahmednagar district the majority of cases took place in Sangamner taluka. The Government medical officer with the help of the dispensary medical officers is adopting preventive measures in the district. In Belgaum district three villages in Parasgad taluka, one in Khanapur and one in Sampgaon reported fresh infection. One Government special medical officer is working on anti-cholera duty in this district at present. During the week Murbad taluka in Thana district was freshly infected however the infection is not serious as only two villages have been affected so far. The position in other districts is steadily improving.

ROY AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

Mr. M. N. Roy is expected to arrive here this evening from Lucknow and will be putting up at Anand Bhavan.

A section of Congress politicians consider it probable that Mr. Roy's name might be considered for being selected as a member of the new Congress Working Committee after Faizpur session.—United Press.

MR. ROY REACHES ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

Mr. M .N. Roy arrived here this evening. Among those present at the station to receive him were Acharya Kirpalani, Dr. Lohia, Mr. R. S. Pandit, Mr. Sajjad Zaheer, Mr. M. L. Gautam and other Congressmen.

Mr. Roy is staying here till December 4.—A.P.

MAJOR G. HOWSON DEAD

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The death has occurred of Major George Howson, Founder, Field Remembrance, Westminster Abbey and British Legion Poppy Factory, Richmond.—Reuter.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our "THOUGHTS" COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

ENTRY COUPON	
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Please write name and address in Block Letters.

Sport From All Quarters

Cricket Stories

Collected From Many Sources

Tate's Enormous Feet

The interest in a M.C.C. sunny cricket tour in "down under" is wonderful. At every stopping place crowds of people board the train or poke their heads in at the open windows. During one of the previous tour a man asked: "which one is Tate." On being told he cooly examined the Sussex bowler's feet. He seemed disappointed and yelled in a loud voice to a pal:

Ere, Bill, come an' 'ave a look!

Blimy, I got bigger feet than 'im!"

❖

Take Your Choice

Once a wedding ceremony was interrupted by a man, who rushed up the aisle and put a piece of paper in the bridegroom's hand. He read it and passed it to the bride. The clergyman, who was waiting to get on with the service, held out his hand for the paper. It read: Australia, 491. Bradman, 123; Woodful, 102."

"Do you want to get married, or shall we all go down to the match?" he enquired.

❖

Bogey Of Speed

When a fast bowler pitches a ball on the leg side, with a leg set field or if he bowls above stump high for slip catches, some of our present day timid batsmen call it "body-line" bowling—bowled with the specific purpose of murdering the "flannel fool" at the crease.

With what scant respect the late Dr. W. G. Grace used to treat fast bowling is best told in the historic words of Ernest Jones, one time Australia's lightening bowler:

"The first ball I bowled to W. G. Grace went through his blinking beard. After that he kept on hitting me off his blinking ear-hole to the blinking boundry."

❖

"Duck Eggs"

During one of the previous M.C.C. tours three of the members of the team got duck-eggs in one innings. The following morning they each received, from one of the "barrackers," a splendid York ham:

"To eat with the eggs."

❖

"Hammond Eggs"

Shopkeepers in Australia vie with one and another making their window displays M.C.C. On one occasion, when Hammond was dismissed without scoring an enterprising restaurant scooped the pool with a huge bill which read:

"Try our Hammond Eggs!"

❖

"Measles"

On the trip to Australia in the Autumn of 1920 the skipper, the late J. W. H. T. Douglas, was annoyed by the attention of a passenger who followed him about like a dog. He even managed to get a seat next him in the saloon. Suddenly the bore ceased his attentions and the story went that Fergusson, the official scorer of the M.C.C. had gone quietly to the man and asked him:

"If he knew anything about measles as, between themselves Douglas had all the symptoms of an early attack."

❖

"A Walk-Over"

Fergusson tells a tale of an M.C.C. match at Melbourne, where the ground overlooks the railway station. As Douglas was going in to bat, someone shouted: "I've bet my pal that more trains pass during your innings than you'll get runs." Johnny Douglas took three hours getting an invaluable 33, and when he returned to the pavilion the stranger called:

"It was a walk-over. The trains won by 32."

First With The News

A newspaper reporter, after watching an M.C.C. team disembark at Freemantle, rushed to his office and wrote the following paragraph for the Late News column:

".....These men are quite ordinary. They take an interest in scenery and mostly smoke pipes."

❖

"That Chap In Grey Suit"

While Fergusson and Grimmett, the great Australian spin bowler, were in a bus a working man held forth indignantly about England's loss of a Test match:

"One of Australia's bowlers is a nasty little artful beggar who makes a bloke think a ball is going to break one way an' then it breaks from the other. He's a horrible little blighter no bigger'n that chap sittin' over there in the grey suit!"

Furgusson nudged Grimmett and said, "I think this is where we get off." For Grimmett was dressed in a grey suit and the working man was in a very bad temper.

Bats Made From Female Willow Tree

Perhaps it is not known to many criketers that the best cricket bats are made from the female willow tree.

When Jardine's team played against Northern India XI at Lahore, Verity was unplayable on the dew soaked wicket and the Northern India XI were all out for little over 50 runs.

While the Northern India opening pair were going in to bat in the second innings, a student, who was standing close to the entrance to the Pavilion Enclosure, said in a loud voice to one of the opening pair:

"MAGIAR, I suspect the bat you are carrying is made from a male willow tree and that explains the lack of runs from your bat in the first innings."

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PRINCE TOKUGAWA AS HEAD OF OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, former president of the House of Peers, is expected to be selected as president of the Tokyo Olympic Organizing Committee, a post similar to that held by Dr. Theodore Lewald of the German Olympic Games.

According to a regulation of the International Olympic Committee, only a member of the I. O. C. is eligible to hold the post of president of the organizing committee. Prince Tokugawa was voted a member during the I.O.C.'s meeting at Berlin this summer as successor to the late Dr. Seiichi Kishi. The other Japanese members of the I. O. C. are Dr. Jigoro Kano and Count Michimasa Sovejima, both of whom went to Berlin.

Due to the large scope of the work necessary to prepare the capital for the site of the 1940 Olympiad the selection of Prince Tokugawa is considered the most logical.

In the event the committee concerned prefers to name some other person as president of the Organizing Committee, one of the three present members of the I.O.C. must resign and the name of the aforementioned person be presented to the I.O.C. at its meeting next June at Oslo for approval. His appointment as president of the Organizing Committee can be made only after his acceptance as a member by the I.O.C.

For the foregoing reason, indications are that the selection of Prince Tokugawa is virtually certain.

THE CORINTHIANS' VISIT TO INDIA

Mr. J. P. Sinha, Secretary of the All-India Football Association recently stated that all the Provincial Associations were taking a very active interest in arranging the tour of the Corinthians in different parts of the country. The U. P. Sports Control Board have already formed a very influential committee to look into this question, and other provinces were also taking steps to make the tour a success.

PLAYED HAVOC WITH FAMOUS BOWLERS

Major Wynyard Former Hants Captain Dies At Age Of 75

Major E. G. Wynyard the former Hampshire and England cricketer, died recently at his home at Knotty Green, Beaconsfield. He was aged 75.

'Ted" Wynyard was one of the greatest all-round athletes of his generation. Apart from football for the Old Carthusians and the Corinthians, he played hockey for Hampshire. He was a brilliant tobogganist winning in 1899 the International Toboggan Race at Davos. He founded his own private golfing society, the Jokers.

But his greatest achievements were at cricket. He captained the Hampshire XI from 1897 to 1899 and was invited by Sodgart in 1898 to join the All-England XI to play against Australia, but had to decline on account of his Army duties. He captained the M.C.C. team against New Zealand in 1906, and was invited to captain the M.C.C. Australian team 1907 but again had to decline, this time for family reasons. He went to America with the M.C.C. team in the same year. He represented the South African Cricket Association in England during 1908, and from 1920 to 1924 served on the M.C.C Committee.

Major Wynyard had also played in India. He and Major Bore, another great cricketer who played in this country were a tower of strength to Hampshire and used to delight the crowds by the havoc they used to play in partnership with such deadly bowlers as Lockwood and Tom Richardson.

By clearing 11ft. 5in. in the standing long jump at Tiflis H. Ioseliani, a young Georgian athlete, is reported to have beaten the world record of R. C. Ewry (U.S.A.), who cleared 11ft. 4 7/8in. in the United States in 1904.

GERMAN PROGRESS IN RUGBY

France's Supremacy In International Match Requires Better Efforts

Further proof that German Rugby is approaching in French standard was given in the international match at Hanover recently, which France could win only by six points to three. The winning try was scored in the last half minute, writes the Sport Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Both teams were disappointed in the result of a match that had few attractive phases and whose interest lay almost wholly in the uncertainty of its issue and it its pace and tremendously ardent spirit.

The French deplore their opponents' exploitation of obstructionist and offside tactics and charge the referee with partiality for the Germans.

The losers think that on the run of the play they deserved at least a draw and that the so-called obstructionist methods were suited to the players and to the occasion.

The French believe that confused and obscure play discourages German Rugby spectators. "Open the game in your matches with us" they say, "and we will see that it is kept open". Germany, helped by a weighty pack of extraordinary athletic quality, got the ball from nearly all the set scrums but the only phases of good passing between three-quarters came from the French. The teams meet again, in Paris, this season, and the French will face the match in the certainty that the German challenge to their Continental Rugby supremacy will call for a supreme effort.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY IN PHILADELPHIA

English Girls Still Unbeaten: Ireland Beaten By 10-1

Miss B. Dickinson, of Warwickshire, scored seven goals for the English team which defeated Ireland 10—1 in the women's international hockey tournament in Philadelphia on October 31. England, who have not yet lost a match, led by 5-0 at half-time. Miss Macintosh scored two goals and Miss Marriott one.

In other matches Australia defeated Wales 7-2 and South Africa beat Etceteras 7—0. Miss Rees and Miss Myer scored for Wales. Scotland beat the United States 2—1.

South Africa and Wales drew 1—1. This was the second drawn match of the tournament. The other was between Ireland and Scotland.

FINAL DAY'S MATCHES.

Scotland beat the Etceteras 4—1 in the first match of the final day of the Women's International hockey tournament this afternoon.

England retained her unbeaten record by defeating Australia 6—3. England thus "unofficially" won the tournament, having won all six games, and scoring 41 goals against 9.

The professionals who have accepted terms to play for Leicestershire C.C. next season are Astill, Geary, Berry, Armstrong, Smith, Corrall, Prentice, Watson, and Graham. Shipman and Marlow will be available to assist if required.

BROWN DEFEATS McINALLY

Last Round Knock-Out In Bantam-Weight Boxing Contest

Jackie Brown, the former fly-weight champion of the world, and Jim McInally, of Scotland, fought at Belle Vue, Manchester, recently in an eliminating contest for the British bantam-weight championship. The fight had almost reached the limit of the fifteen rounds when Brown, already assured of the points had a decision been necessary, hit McInally so hard with a short right hand punch that he fell to the boards with a thud and was still there after the count had finished.

Brown's was a well-deserved triumph. He had been called upon to withstand a terrific effort on the part of McInally to finish the fight in the early rounds or, at least, so to unsettle Brown that he would never get into his stride. Brown not only faced this task successfully but he himself fought at such a pace that he gradually wore down a strong and immensely plucky opponent. Brown also had to watch the constant menace of a powerful right-hand punch. McInally made repeated efforts to land this, but Brown was clever in "riding" these blows and on no occasion did the Scotsman score with his most dangerous weapon.

Brown, too, was the better boxer of the two, and if he, like McInally, missed a lot he also hit a lot. Except for a spell after the ninth round, the fight was fought at a great speed, McInally taking a great deal of punishment and recovering quickly from heavy two-handed punishment on the ropes. The fight may not have been a classic, but it was highly interesting and exciting with its dramatic finish.

ALL-INDIA BADMINGTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Entries Close On 5th December

The third annual Bradminton Championships, promoted by the All-India Badminton Association, and sanctioned by the International Badminton Federation as the National Tournament of India, will be held in Calcutta on the 12th December, and the subsequent days, Mr. B. C. Mallik of 25B, Mohini Mohan Road, P. O. Elgin Road, Calcutta will act as the Tournament Secretary.

Dates will be arranged to suit the convenience of players from outside Calcutta, and of those who are taking part in the Bengal Championships in Lawn Tennis. It is expected that the tournament will be concluded by the 22nd December. Individual players from various places in India have been invited to compete.

With two additions, the events this year are as follows:—

Ladies' Doubles, Men's Doubles, Veterans' Doubles, Mixed Doubles, Ladies' Singles, Men's Singles.

The entries close on the 5th December, 1936.

During an athletic meeting at Johannesburg the seven-year-old South African two-mile record of 9min. 45sec., established by J.M. Pumphrey (Oxford University) was broken by P. A. Scheepers (Rand University) with 9min. 40 7-10sec.

Gleanur, now owned by Mr. J. U. Rank, has left England to run in Jamaica.

INDIA'S FOOTBALL TANGLE

Mr. J. P. Sinha Interviewed By A Press Representative

Mr. J. P. Sinha, Secretary of the All-India Football Association, who is at present in Delhi in connection with the Railway Conference, when interviewed by a Press representative regarding the dispute between the I.F.A. and the A.-I.F.A. stated, that there has been no further development since his letter to the President of the I.F.A., but he said that the amended scheme of the Maharaja of Santosh has been condemned by all the Provincial Associations, and it is almost certain that the A.-I.F.A. will not accept any scheme which will have the effect of liquidating the All-India Body. Mr. Sinha claimed that the A.-I.F.A. had within a short time organised football all over the country, except Bengal, an achievement the I.F.A. could not accomplish during its many years of existence.

The scene of the struggle has now shifted from India to England, and he considered that much will now depend on the attitude taken by the English Football Association. The A.-I.F.A. is already in communication with the English F.A., and he felt that the recognition of the All-India Body was only a matter of time.

STORY OF A BLACK CAT

A curious, and authentic, story of the Cambridgeshire concerns a black cat.

Hackness, a favourite of many years ago, was great chums with a large black cat which lived in his stable, and grew fretful in its absence.

Knowing this, some interested person stole the cat a few days before the Cambridgeshire, and Hackness showed such distress that his chances of winning the race were obviously lessened.

In consternation, owners and stable-boys hunted for the lost cat, or failing that, a substitute.

When someone produced an almost exact double of the missing animal and asked £50 for it, he got his money at once.

It proved money well spent. Hackness accepted the deputy cat, recovered his temper, and by winning the race brought his owner £50,000.

ROBINSON'S CENTURY

A brilliant innings of 163 by a New South Wales colt, R. Robinson in the Sheffield Shield match with Queensland has considerably strengthened his already strong claims for inclusion in the Australian team to meet England in the first Test, which will be played on the same ground.

One Of The Favourites For The Classics

Multissimo, which won two races in England and is now the property of Raja of Bobbili, has been placed in Class I, is one of the favourites for the King-Emperor's Cup and the Viceroy's Cup.

Bombay II and Eliza have joined Owen Anthony's team at Wantage to be trained for jumping.

A novel race called the Veteran's Plate is to be run at the Warwick November meeting. It is a handicap over 5½ furlongs, for seven-year-olds and upwards. There are thirty entries.

BRITISH FASCIST JOURNAL PAYS £600 DAMAGES

Damages totalling £ 600, divided in specified sums among the defendants, was entered by Mr. Justice Singleton, in the King's Bench Division, in the libel action brought by eight members of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in respect of an article in the "Fascist Quarterly."

The plaintiffs—Mr. John Carruthers Little, president of the Union, and seven other members of the Council—were awarded £50 each against Mr. John Beckett, a former M.P. (who wrote the article), B.U.F. Publications, Ltd. (proprietors of the magazine), and Jeffcoats, Ltd. (the printers), in respect of the article, and £25 each against Mr. Beckett, B.U.F. Publications, and Blackfriars Press Ltd., in respect of a pamphlet of which complaint was also made, and which was printed by Blackfriars Press.

The plaintiffs alleged that an article, headed "Fascism and Trade Unionism," published in the "Fascist Quarterly," and reprinted in a modified form in the pamphlet, imputed that they had abused their position in the Union.

Mr. Beckett, B.U.F. Publications, Ltd., and Jeffcoats, Ltd., who denied that the words complained of were defamatory, also pleaded fair comment and that the words were true in substance and in fact.

The Blackfriars Press, Ltd., pleaded that they had acted innocently and had apologised.

Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. Geoffrey Hutchinson appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Gerald Gardiner and Mr. Douglas Lowe for Mr. Beckett and B.U.F. Publications, Ltd.; Mr. Harold Simmons for Jeffcoats, Ltd.; and Mr. G. O. Slade and Mr. Neville Faulkes for Blackfriars Press.

EXPENSES.

Mr. Justice Singleton said it was not disputed that the matters dealt with in the articles were of public interest.

The plaintiffs had drawn considerable sums as expenses, but, as far as he knew, the expenses were all authorised by the rules, and Mr. Gerald Gardiner made it clear that he was not attacking the honesty of the plaintiffs in drawing those amounts. He was criticising the system.

"Whether the system is good or bad," the judge added, "it is laid down by the rules, and any member of the Union can make himself familiar with the rules."

Sir Victor Sassoon has reshipped the son of Caligula, Prestissimo, to England, to do duty at the stud.

Solerina, the fastest racehorse in training in England this season, has gone to the Newmarket Breeding Stud.

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

No one can forget the jolly time we had on our journey to Sind. As soon as any of us meet each other we begin to talk about it only. Such are the pleasant memories: how can they be wiped off so easily!

The journey to Sind, as the writer told you in her last week's article was a Song. And the return journey, I would rather say, was a Dance We went a-singing beautiful songs and we came back a-dancing charmful dances.

On our return, you will remember, our boat was under the effect of a cyclone, which was fifty miles away however. On account of this the Sea made our boat dance —And we had a regular "Sagar Nritya".

Under the effect of this "Nritya", none had to walk on the boat, all had to dance. Even if I had to give water to a child, I had to go a-dancing. While I walked a few steps, I would be taken away some feet farther off—Well, that because I am so light: You need not laugh at me, for even you could not have helped it.

All the same, as we say all is well that ends well—And our journey did end very well. . . . If you want to know how, come to our next meeting—and you are sure to find from the different expressions of various children and workers, what a happy time we had, all of us!

Now—again—you must be told the full account of the proceedings of the All-India Children's Gathering. One of our workers, Mrs. S H. Jhabwalla has kindly written it out for you—So here it follows.

THE CHILDREN'S GATHERING

Dear loving Children,

In my last Sunday's article I have fully described our Sind tour, and I am sure those who did not accompany us will feel to do so next time we go out. The name of "Balkan-ji-Bari" is a great joy to the children of Sind Province and I feel it should be the same with our sweet children this side who should be inspired to mix freely with all the children of our country, as our Sind children do

The Balkan-ji-Bari offers a great future to our children in this direction. Under its beautiful wings almost three thousand children from all parts of India met each other at Hyderabad (Sind) along with their sympathetic workers. There was nothing like caste and creed for them: simply the group of Indian children, half joy-mad in each other's company, not clinging to their workers as much as they would cling to one another, feeling more independent and at greater ease, amongst themselves. Such was the impression of the workers at the Gathering.

The loving President, our well-known Gijubhai, who has spent his life in trying to find out the correct way of educating little children was the greatest joy of our Gathering. He did not inspire awe or any such feelings, but his cheerful smiling face, his understanding motherly eyes, would make any child feel that he was at home in his company.

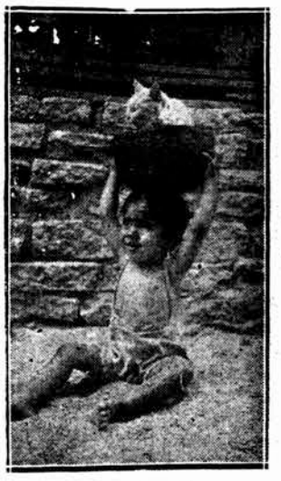
THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

This is what he proved to us at the very first Children's meeting held on November 8 at 3 p.m., in the big hall of the Kundanmal Girls' High School, where children and workers from all parts of India were introduced to each other's work.

After this meeting, a programme of variety entertainments by the local children was held at 5 p.m. The children in Sind seem to have developed a good sense of art in music and dance. They gave us some really very nice pieces.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. Ladharam Mohandas and the President Sjt. Gijubhai read out their speeches (Full texts of these will follow in the next issues). And Sjt Gijubhai with the help of one of the Bombay workers also staged a farce "Mian Fuski", which was very much appreciated by the audience.

"Smiling Pyramid"



"Heavy Head"

FUN AT THE CAMP FIRE

Then the children had dinner. And after finishing this, they gathered again at the Catholic Church grounds, where the Camp Fire was opened by Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram at 9 p.m.

Children from various parts of the country displayed their fun and frolic here, and fire works were also used at the occasion. Every one enjoyed the function to his heart's content—And then all went to sleep.

RIDE ROUND THE TOWN

On the next day, November 9, as soon as the Children had finished their breakfast, they were taken out in the buses for a ride round the town—So they had an opportunity to see the old forts, the water-works, and other historic and interesting places.

Then the children were entertained with Cinema shows where they were acquainted with the animal and nature life etc., directly through the pictures. After this there was lunch and rest.

THE OPEN CONFERENCE

At 5 p.m. the children met in the open grounds again for their conferenec and dramatic performances. First of all some messages from our well-wishers were read out by the Secretary, Dr. G. F. Lakhani, and then resolutions, all moved by children themselves, excepting two from the Chair, and supported by the elderly persons were unanimously passed. (The full texts of the messages and resolutions will appear in the next issues).

All children could not speak every language. So the resolutions were read out either in English or Sindhi or Hindi or Gujarati. Then they were translated and explained to the Children's audience by our favourite Dada. You had then to see how children yelled and shouted in support of these resolutions.

Yet the children, no doubt were most well-behaved and quiet throughout the programmes of the two evenings. On this day were staged variety entertainments by children from outside Hyderabad. The Karachi and Bombay children cut a very good figure in these performances.

Dadi Parvati T. Gidvani, our motherly Gardener read the report of the whole year's work done in all the Baris, and inspired the children with her encouraging words to be active and full of life. Thus the conference came to a successful close with the usual Chairman's thanks, President's remarks and the prize distribution.

THE SPORTS

On the last day, 10th November Sunday, there were sports of children at Tolaram Girl's School. Such a keen interest they took in the games, that you could appreciate them fully only if you saw

GUJERATI GIRLS IN A TYPICAL DANCE AT DASARA TIME.

"Jolly Ride"
(Photo by T. M. Rajappa.)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

them. The prizes to the winners on this occasion were given away by Bhai Sobhraj Jhamatmal.

Then the children and workers sat to eat all together at the "Preeti Bhojan" (The Feast of Love). After this a group photo of all was taken. And then the last item of the programme—excursion to Gidu Bunder was so lovely. We enjoyed going in a boat on the river Indus to our heart's content.

Now began the sweet parting. In such a short time we had grown so very intimate with each other we did not like to part so soon. But every one must go to his home sooner or later, so we had to part.

NEXT TIME AT BOMBAY.

Our Children Arundati and Jayant and our workers Mrs. Harshada Diwanji, Mr. S. N. Namie and I (Mrs. S. H. Jhabwala) extended an invitation to all children to come and gather at Bombay next time. So we are now to prepare for receiving these our loving guests.

I must not end without mentioning the work of so many friends who made our stay so comfortable at Hyderabad. Mr. Ladharam Mohandas, Dr. G. F. Lakhani, Miss Anandi Devi Khemchand are indeed a very good group.

Mr. Hari Sundar Rupchand who looked after our food arrangements, Miss. Hoor Daryani who was responsible for the successful dramatic entertainments, Mr. Lilaram Mohandas who had organised the sports, Miss. Jamna Lakhani who was in charge of excurtions, Mr. Bapo Kishinchand the Captain of Volunteers, Miss Saraswati Gulrajani who made arrangements for the exhibition, Mr. Javhermal Amarsing who looked after the lodgers' comforts, Maharaj Vishnu Sharma who was a superintendent and Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram whose presence was an inspiration to every worker, and other friends and helpers are all to be thanked for the meritorious services they rendered to all children assembled at the occasion.

Let us hope we too shall do our best to serve in the same manner when our turn comes.

ICE CREAM!

Keki was rather a spoilt little boy, and one day when he had been kept at home from school, his mother got tired of his continual screaming. "Really, Keki, you scream for nothing!" she said to him, and she sent him out of doors and told him not to return until he could learn to behave quietly.

Keki did not like being turned into the street without any toys to play with, and as all his little playmates were busy in school he soon got tired of wandering about by himself. While he was sulkily kicking his feet along the side of the road, his foot struck against a small object which set up a little tinkle, and when he looked down, he found it was a small hand-bell. This gave him an idea and he picked up the bell and ran towards the school-house where all his little pals were studying their lessons. Then he stood outside the open windows and rang his bell vigorously while he called out: "I scream for nothing!.....I scream for nothing!!" over and over again.

In a few minutes all the children came pouring out of school crying to each other "Come quickly! Keki is going to give us ice-cream for nothing!" You can imagine how angry they all were when Keki replied; "No I am not! I merely said 'I scream for nothing!" In fact they were so disappointed they told him they would not play with him again until he had learned not to scream without real cause. And as Keki did not like playing alone he soon learned to behave him.—

DO YOU KNOW? . . .

Dead Sea fruit, which turns to ashes in the mouth, is not simply a legend. It grows on a tree about 15 feet high, is bright yellow in colour, and is about the size of an apple. It looks very luscious, but is often attacked by a large black and yellow cricket, so that the whole of the interior becomes dust, although the skin remains unharmed. When it is picked the the fruit turns to tasteless powder.

In their present shape almanacks are comparatively of a modern date. The first almanack in England was printed at Oxford in 1673. "There were," says Wood, "near thirty thousand of them printed, besides a sheet almanack of twopence, that was printed for that year; and because of the novelty of the said almanack, and its title, they were all vended. Its sale was so great that the Society of Booksellers in London bought off the copy for the future, in order to engross it in their own hands."

The familiar name of "puss," apparently has come to us from the Egyptians. In the British Museum may be seen several figures of the cat-headed goddess Pasht, under which name the moon was worshipped by the Egyptians, Pasht signifying the face of the moon. The word is compounded of the consonants, P, Sh, and T. T. is the coptic feminine article which being discarded, the name is reduced to P. Sh. But the aspirate SH should be S, and then the word would be PS, as Hebrew which may be pronounced Pas. or Pus.

WORLD'S BOM GIANT

Report of a giant youth comes from Alton (Illinois). His name is Robert Pershing Wadlow. Though aged only eighteen years, he measures eight feet five inches in height and is still growing.

He weighs 30 stone, five pounds and probably he will prove him to be the tallest human being when the height figures are officially verified.

It is six months since the doctors made an official examination of the young giant and the boy's father has now given out the latest figures. They are, however, believed to be completely accurate. The father is an engineer and weighs a mere 10 stone five pounds.

Gujerati Children who attended the All-India Children's Gathering at Hyderabad (Sind).

TONGUE TWISTERS

Two toads totally tired tried to trot to Tedbury town.

* * * *

A swan swam over the sea; swim, swam, swum; swan swam back again; well swum, swan.

* * * *

Susan shineth shoes and socks, socks and shoes shineth Susan. She ceaseth shining shoes and socks, for socks and shoes shock Susan.

* * * *

A rat ran leaping round the room; leap, rat, leap and run, or the cat will catch you.

STRANGE SUM

Ask your friend if he can take 45 from 45 and leave 45. He will find this very difficult—and will probably tell you so.

This is how it is done: Write down the figures 987654321; these add up to 45. Subtract from these 123456789, which also add up to 45—and you have left 864197532. These figures also add up to 45.

Some of the workers: From left to right Bro. Ram B. Motwane, Bro. Shewak Bhojraj, Mr. Bal Krishna, Sjt. Gijubhai, Dr. G. F. Lakhani, Prof. S. N. Pherwani, Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, and Mr. Bapo Kishinchand.

The Bombay Party with Sjt. Gijubhai, President, All-India Children's Gathering, and Bro. Shewak, Organiser, All-India Children's Associaation, at the centre.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them, stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matters from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A general view of the [illegible] in connection with the All-India Children's Gathering.

A general view of the sports held in connection with the All-India Children's Gathering.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Divorce & 'The Donkey'

By N. J.

Triumph Of A. P. H.

It has been given to the lot of few literary people to find in their life-time the victory of a cause which they have champ.oned. The cry of 'Captain, Oh my Captain' is heard again and again, in Crusades of the pen as in any other. Heartiest congratulations are, therefore, due to Mr. A. P. Herbert on the passage of his Marriage Bill in the House of Commons. That Bill provides for wider grounds of divorce, such as habitual drunkenness and incurable insanity. Law is proverbially known as an ass. In marital affairs, it is, in most countries, emphatically a confounded donkey. The English Law of Divorce especially is asinine in excelsis. Its provisions are medieval in concept and barbaric in their application. A. P. H. has waged an unceasing war against this for many years now. Books, pamphlets, tracts, and articles have flowed from his pen in an ever-increasing current. Invective, declamation, satire, irony, ridicule —he has used all the shafts in his armoury for the reform of the divorce legislation. He has constantly dinned in the ears of the public as well as of the Powers-that-be, the absurdities and monstrosities of a law which makes adultery practically the main ground of a valid divorce. Instead of upholding social morality, such laws manifestly debase it, and A. P. H. has lost no opportunity to drive the lesson home in the ass's thick skull. At last enlightenment has dawned, and the congratulations of all those who sympathise with a just cause, as also all of his comrades-in-pen will now be showered thick on Mr. Herbert.

Suspicious Assertion

One can hardly say, however that such an epoch-making piece of social legislation evoked any great enthusiasm in the House of Commons. His parliamentary colleagues, in fact, seem to have fought rather shy of Mr. Herbert's Bill. The final reading was passed by 78 votes to 12, which means that out of a total of six hundred odd members not even a hundred showed sufficient interest or even the passing courtesy which such a zealous knight deserved. Not only this, but even the support which was extended by the valiant 78 was done in such a guarded manner, as to sound positively cryptic. The speakers who took part in the debate were, strange as it seems, anxious to emphasize that they were most happily married! Now who said they were not? Why those gratuitous protestations, those suspiciously spontaneous assertions? The hon'ble members were most happily married: Certainly. Most certainly. But why make a public confession of such a simple statement? If they were not, they would have long ago joined Mr. Herbert's crusade—or even led a crusade themselves! After all, there is nothing that the members of Parliament cannot do —except turn men into women, and vice versa, as Bagehot said: (Don't tell me it was not Bagehot. Somebody did say it for certain.— and I am too fed up just now (and always!) to find out exactly 'who said what?')

Bed-room in Brighton

Even with the new provisions, of course, the English Law of Divorce still remains pretty antediluvian. It yet bears the imprint of Victorian 'prim and grim'-ness. Mr. Herbert has been able only to scratch the fringe of the problem. The concessions he has been able to wrest are what bare justice demands. The law yet in no way recognises the hectic tempo of modern life, the complexities of the present civilisation, the advance of science. Freud and Jung are, to it, yet unborn. For all practical purposes, the ass remains a sublime ass still! For, it is, of course, perfectly impossible to prove habitual drunkenness or incurable insanity where it does not exist, while there is always the mythical hotel bed-room in Bath or Brighton and the professional eye-witnesses to oblige one. The good old Donkey is satisfied with nothing less than concrete proof of 'guilt'. Guilt indeed! No, Mr. Herbert, you have won only a preliminary skirmish. The task of really humanising the divorce legislation, and aligning it to the needs of twentieth century society yet remains to be accomplished.

Untying The Knot

The United States of America forms a veritable Babel of divorce laws. The component States have each its own legislation, and in many cases it refuses to recognise that of the others. The result is that we come across all the extreme rigour as also the extreme laxity imaginable in this matter. Where Catholicism is strongly entrenched, divorce is as difficult to get as war indemnity; while in certain States, it is available for the mere asking! Reno, the Capital of Nevada, is, of course, famous for its 'Divorce Mill'. That is, indeed, the chief industry of the town.

All good Americans, however, prefer to go to Mexico to untie the marriage knot. Members of the smart set in Hollywood are indeed reported to fly there every week-end! Mexico is internationally known as the Mecca of divorce seekers. It is teeming with would-be divorcers, divorcees as also with sundry divorceables.

For a few fat cheques, you can set the whole machinery of law in motion, and find yourself a free man or woman before you know what is what. In special cases, the Judge who pronounces the decree of dissolution, can also serve as the Registrar of Marriages. So if there is anybody in the offing, all you have to do is to sign on another dotted line (as also another fat cheque), and come out of the Bureau with another bride or groom, as the case may be, on your hand! Sounds like a marital paradise, isn't it? It is.

The Golf-Widow

'Mental Cruelty', and 'incompatibility of temperament' are the grounds most often advanced in a bill of divorcement by unhappy wives and husbands. These two, of course, cover a variety of excuses. Often, however, specific reasons are put forward, which make an excellent tonic for jaded nerves. They reveal cross-sections of humanity in all their grotesque —or grim—humour. A Viennese court recently granted a separation to the plaintiff on the ground that her husband was born under a star which was unsympathetic to her own. The cream of the joke is that she came to know this ten years after an apparently happy marriage! In Paris a man is suing his wife because she spends all her time in crystal-gazing, while a New York wife lately obtained a divorce because her husband spent all his time on the links and thus made her a 'golf-widow'. Politics also often creates marital incompatibility, and an American Senator recently lost his wife because she detested Roosevelt's New Deal. But perhaps the strangest plea was advanced a few days ago in an Ohio court when a plaintiff complained that his wife served him with the boiled inner tube of a motor-car tyre for dinner! The defence was "served him right!".

The Noose

I may well close this causerie by referring to the divorce legislation in India—its absence, that is. For it is notorious, that Hindu Law which caters to the need of two hundred and fifty million souls mostly refuses to recognise divorce at all! Marriage was once upon a time supposed to be a Sacrament which united the husband and wife,—not only for this life but for lives to come. Hindu society has passed through many vicissitudes and is rapidly aligning itself to changed times. But the marital knot yet remains to noose around the necks of thousands of men and women! What one's parents have joined, none can sunder—remains the motto yet. The innumerable heart-breaks and tragedies leave our legislators entirely unmoved. The blundering donkey goes on hoofing yet over the heads of many a young person..... Will no Indian Herbert arise and cridle it?

GANDHIAN WAY TO PEACE

Bertrand Russell Offers A Solution

The supreme question of the moment is, How can war be avoided? Perhaps it would be more apt to the situation to use the language of Scripture and say, How shall we flee from the wrath to come? For what haunts us night and day is not exactly the fear of war but the fear of something immeasurably worse that will take its place—mass destruction, to which the term war as hitherto understood is not strictly applicable, writes Mr. Donald Carswell in "John O' London's Weekly".

In these distressful circumstances the average man will give a patient hearing to anybody who offers a policy of hope, even if it runs counter to most of the values that he has been taught to regard as fundamental and immutable. Hence he is not likely to be shocked by Betrand Russell's "Which Way to Peace"? (Michael Joseph. 7s. 6d.), though it is hardly more likely that he will be convinced by it. But he will find it well worth while to see how a singularly acute and powerful intellect analyses the international problem.

BROKEN REEDS

It is not possible here to give Lord Russell's argument, but we can give his thesis and his conclusion. The thesis may be summarised thus: Ever since the end of the Great War the nations have been (a) preparing for the next war and (b) seeking for means to prevent it. No means has yet been discovered. The League of Nations was the first attempt, but events have shown that no trust can be placed in the League. Collective security can also be shown to have fatal flaws. Alliances? Well, history has nothing good to say of alliances as peace-preserving machinery. Rearmament? That is a confession of failure. Isolationism? It might as well be called ostrichism. Every one of these devices on being tested proves to be a broken reed.

"Then what are we to do?" asks the average man. At which Lord Russell shrugs his shoulders, raises his eyebrows, smiles, and says in effect: "Sell all thou hast and become a conscientious objector."

THE BEAUTY OF IT.

"But", says the poor man in the street, "is not that a broken reed too—palpably broken?".

"Granted", replies Lord Russell in effect, "and isn't that the beauty of it? 'Palpably" broken. At least it doesn't pretend to be a stout staff, as the others do. You know where you are with it". Which, as Mr. Pecksniff remarked is very soothing.

Did conscientious objection achieve anything in the last war? Not a great deal, confesses Lord Russell (himself one who suffered for his convictions), but something. And he proceeds in great good humour:—

In the first place such of them as did not change their opinions were qualified to form the nucleus of a future and larger organisation of war resisters. This may prove very important. Apart from that, I can only report what I felt myself. The war, it seemed to me, was folly, and every bit of energy that could be diverted from the business of killing was so much to the good. This was a reason, not only for refusing oneself to kill, but also for providing as much innocent work as possible. Policemen, who might otherwise have been drafted into the Army, were kept busy making inaccurate reports of pacifist speeches for the benefit of Scotland Yard; prisosn officials were kept from the front by the need of guarding conscientious objectors; lawyers and lawyers' clerks were occupied with their misdeeds. In one way or another, quite a number of people were prevented from engaging in the official business of killing each other.

It will be inferred that Lord Russell writes in so entertaining a manner as almost to reconcile us to our impending extinction.

PREVAILING ILLUSIONS IN ENGLAND DISPELLED

Distinct Anti-British Tendency Perceptible In Germany

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote in Mail Week:—

A serious view is taken here of the speech General Goering for it only confirms the apprehensions that have existed here for some months past. There is in Germany to-day a distinct anti-British tendency, of which General Goering's speech is a symptom. Although this tendency has hitherto been concealed—it has been perceptible neither in the German press nor in public speeches,—it has been very conspicuous in conversations amongst the Nazi leaders themselves, although Herr Hitler has, on the whole, been aloof from it.

Its cause is to be sought not so much in British policy itself as in the illusions existing about Great Britain amongst the rulers of the present Germany, who have all along been grossly misinformed about this country. The efforts of the late German Ambassador, Herr von Hoesch, to warn Herr Hitler against any such illusions were altogether in vain—indeed, tragically so, as was made perfectly clear to your correspondent when he saw Herr Von Hoesch shortly before his death.

ILLUSIONS IN ENGLAND.

But in this country, too, there have been illusions with regard to Germany. These illusions are now being dispelled. There has all along been a tendency here to underrate the radical character of the Nazi Revolution. Again and again a "return to reason" or to "normal conditions" has been anticipated. It was believed that "conservative Germany," taking cover behind the regular army, would prevail over what was regarded as the "wild extremism" of the Nazis.

Such anticipations have been based on misapprehension of the nature on the Nazi revolution. The revolution was—and still is—a kind of Islam. Its fervour is not a temporary ebullition but something essential and enduring, and there is in Germany to-day no serious political opposition to it. All the characteristics that were regarded as transient manifestations of national excitement that would in time pass away have been intensified—the Terror, the persecution of the Jews, the attack on Christianity, and so on,—even if they have sometimes taken on discreeter forms.

GERMAN REARMAMENT.

But it is in rearmament that the Third Realm has made the most determined effort, and, prodigious as the financial burden has become, rearmament, instead of slowing down after going on for more than four years—it began before Hitler became Chancellor,—is being intensified.

On April 5 it was stated in the "Manchester Guardian" that three new German armoured divisions were in process of formation and that these were only a nucleus for eight new armoured divisions. The tanks and armoured cars then under construction and now largely completed were described as being of a particularly formidable kind. It is significant that they were not shown during the recent German manoeuvres.

The creation of these three new divisions has aroused much misgiving here, especially as they are additional to the 36 divisions beyond which German rearmament would not go if German official assurances were to be believed. When the British Ministers visited Berlin last year it was clearly understood, and further assurances have been received since, that these 36 divisions would not be exceeded.

The value of German official assurances has therefore become more doubtful than ever.

The eight new armoured divisions are now in process of formation. The total strength of the German military, naval, and aerial forces—including the S. S. (Nazi Guards), who are fully trained and heavily armed—will soon be 1,200,000. The land forces (without the S.S.) will soon comprise 50 divisions and 15 army corps, with a total strength of 920,000 to 950,000 men.

300 AEROPLANES A MONTH.

Aerial rearmament has also been speeded up during the last few months. It was stated in the "Manchester Guardian" on July 7 that Germany was producing 250 military aeroplanes a month. She is now producing 300 a month.

German rearmament has to be examined in connection with the "four-year plan." The plan is dominated by military considerations to the absolute exclusion of all others. The names of the persons appointed to superintend it are significant. They show that the National Socialist party and the military chiefs have prevailed over the few remaining champions of so-called "sound economics." In fact "self-sufficiency" has, in the plan, prevailed to a degree that could hardly have been considered possible over all tendencies towards normal trade relations with the outside world.

THE PARTY AND THE ARMY.

The plan is a kind of procrustean operation by which the entire German economic system will be made to fit the bed of military preparedness. It represents the terests of the Nazi party and the German Regular Army coincide.

Differences between the party and the army still exist. For example, the army has demanded that men of military age in the labour camps should give all their time to military duties, and this demand has been rejected for political reasons. But in all essentials the interests of the party and the army are one and, during the last few months, there has been close and harmonious co-operation between the two

Amongst the Nazis who are entrusted with the execution of the plan are General Goring and Herren Korner, Kohler, and Wagner. They all represent pronounced military and imperialistic tendencies within the party. The chief originator of the plan is Herr Keppler, who is made responsible for the control of raw materials within the framework of the plan. He is known to be the chief opponent of Dr. Schacht. Herr Wagner is also an opponent of Dr. Schacht and has been placed in charge of price-fixing within the framework of the plan. A very important part in its execution is to be played by Lieutenant Colonel Loeb, of the General Staff.

AIMS OF THE PLAN.

The comprehensive nature of the plan can be gathered from the departments that have been created to carry it out. They are:

1. Production of raw materials.
2. Distribution of raw materials
3. Employment.
4. Agricultural production.
5. Price-fixing.
6. Foreign exchange.

Amongst the projects which are to be carried out forthwith under the plan is the creation of forty petrol factories, which, so it is stated, will make Germany independent of imported petrol by the end of next year.

One hundred "air towers" are to be erected for the purpose of obtaining electrical energy from air-currents and to make Germany independent of imported fuels. It is said that these "air towers" will be "higher and bigger than the biggest buildings hitherto erected by man." They are to be distributed all over Germany and to play an important part in aerial defence, and the German Ministry of Aviation is taking a special interest in them. The cost of erecting one of these towers is estimated at 20,000,000 marks.

DIFFICULTIES OF FINANCING.

The weakness of the plan is the difficulty of financing it. Herr Keppler seems to think that the foreign credits that are "frozen" in Germany can be used for this purpose. But the critics of the plan are asking in vain for definite evidence that it can be financed at all without intensifying the German raw material and food crisis. But that a determined attempt will be made to carry it out is beyond any doubt, and it remains to be seen how far the astonishing patience, endurance, and readiness to make sacrifices that characterise the German people will make up for violations of the laws of "sound economics."

From Notorious Convict To Author In Six Months!

Remarkable Career Of Criminal Who Is Now Commissioned To Write Book On Paris Underworld

From notorious convict to author in six months! That is the remarkable story of Harold Degras, whose book "no rest in orcus," is being published in England and in America.

Hailed as probably the most remarkable piece of self-revelation ever written by a criminal, it is likely to make him famous.

Here is how it came to be written.

Peter Davies, the publisher, read an article which Degras had contributed (writing was his hobby burglary his profession!) to a well-known weekly in London. It was called "The Burglar's Urge" and so interested the publisher that he wrote to its author with an offer.

Weeks later he received this reply:—

"Wandsworth Prison.

"22.11.33.

"Dear Sir,—I have received your letter, as you will gather from the stationery, under conditions which forbid any immediate business relationship between us. And I regret to say that these conditions will obtain till the spring of 1936 (unless my appeal for a reduction of sentence is more successful than I dare hope')

"The burglar's urge was again too strong for me.

'If, however, your interest in my work survives the two and a half years' hiatus, I will give you the first refusal of a 90,000-word autobiography, which traces with complete candour, and with what insight and subtelety I am capable of, the growth of a criminal.

"Of this more in 1936. Meanwhile it is almost unnecessary to express my regrets at the unsatisfactory results of your inquiry.

'Yours faithfully,

"H. E. DEGRAS."

Doesn't Pay

Now Degras is earning big money with his pen, and he declares that crime doesn't pay any more.

The police and prison authorities have never known quite what to make of this enigmatic, audacious burglar who performed daring feats of burglary by night and wrote perfect prose in the daytime.

At sixteen he was sent to Borstal, and at the age of twenty-six can claim to have spent eight years of his life in jail. His last sentence was for stealing priceless jade from a West End mansion.

During this last term of imprisonment he mastered four foreign languages, read almost the entire prison library!

But there were hundreds of other books he wished to read much too expensive and highbrow for a prison library. Undaunted, he would write to the author of any book he fancied explaining his predicament and asking for the book as a gift. It invariably came.

He has a sense of humour, too. On one occasion he broke into the beautiful Park Lane house of Mr. Malcolm Stuart. Tip-toeing on the ground floor, he collected a fair amount of valuable booty, but attracted by the possibilities of jewellery upstairs, went into a bedroom.

"Stick 'Em Up"

A barking dog woke Mr. Stuart. Degras felt a revolver in his back, and promptly obeyed the curt injunction to "Stick 'em up!"

In due course he was sent to jail, but even there his enterprise did not desert him.

Reading in a newspaper that Mr. Stuart had been appointed Commissioner of the distressed areas, he wrote him a letter on prison paper, reminding him that they had met before, and pointing out that he was languishing at that moment in what was surely the most distressed area of all! Perhaps Mr. Stuart would care to exercise his new and noble function?

Back came a stiffly formal reply. Mr. Stuart was sorry the prison was not one of the distressed areas which came within his province.

"I shan't bother with crime again," Mr. Degras, who now lives in a lonely cottage in the heart of Cornwall, told me. "I make too much from my writing even to give crime a thought."

Now he is off to Paris to write a commissioned book on the Paris underworld.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

CANCER RESEARCH

A German Experiment

Germany was well represented at the recent International Cancer Congress held at Brussels. The Reich Committee for Cancer Research submitted a report on its methods of combatting the dread disease and showed an instructional film on the subject. The Committee and Working Association in the Reich comprise 23 sub-organizations. In this way, it is possible to keep control of all those already suffering or threatened by this scourge.

The best example of modern efforts in coping with it is seen in the Schnesberger district in Saxony. Among the miners of this area cancer of the lungs is rampant and until recently proved fatal to some 70 per cent. Six months ago a large-soled movement was set on foot to fight the trouble assisted by Reich funds to operate over a trial period of 5 years. Leading scientists are engaged in research on the spot all experiments in the mines being carried out on animals. Medical control is exercised by the Authorities, the miners being subjected to regular examination in the Dresden hospitals.

A little boy in an American school refused to sew, thinking it beneath the dignity of a ten-year-old man.

"George Washington sewed", said the principal, taking it for granted that a soldier must, "and do you consider yourself better than George Washington?"

"I don't know; time will tell", said the boy seriously.

Frozen Milk Of Mothers

New Way To Keep Food For Infants

Out of every 1,000 babies born alive in New York City more than forty-seven die, and of these 30 per cent are born prematurely. Without mother's milk the prematurely born would have no chance at all.

Since all mothers are not able to supply the milk and wet nurses are scarce, Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin started a philanthropic agency in 1921 to collect mother's milk on a city-wide basis. About 85 per cent of the prematurely born babies that receive milk from his Mother's Milk Bureau survive.

Milk is sold only on a physician's prescription. Hospitals are charged 25 cents an ounce, private practitioners 30 cents. No request is ever refused because of inability to pay. Mothers come to the bureau and are placed under the supervision of a trained matron. They are paid thirteen cents an ounce. Only their excess is taken.

But there are times when there is a shortage of mother's milk. Drying it when there is an excess and reducing it to powder is not regarded as satisfactory. Canning has been tried and condemned. Along comes Washington Platt of Syracause, N. Y., and freezes it to the satisfaction of baby doctors and the bureau.

Mother's milk kept in sterile containers is poured into aluminum molds much like those in which cubes of water are frozen in the kitchen electric refrigerator Only in this case the cells are cylindrical. Each mold, properly sterilized, is chilled on a block of dry ice (solid carbon dioxide). Then the cells are filled with cold, pasteurized mother's milk, and covered with a plate. A block of dry ice is placed on the cover and another mold placed on that. Thus a pile of molds and dry ice is built up. Knobs in each cover accelerate chilling and assure freezing of the milk through and through in about two minutes. The cover is removed and the lumps of milk are transferred with a sterile teaspoon to sterile container, which is then closed.

TESTS FOR THE MILK

A baby doctor naturally wonders whether this frozen mother's milk is as good as the fresh. He knows that milk is an emulsion, whether it comes from a cow or a human breast. He also knows that human milk is less stable than cow's and harder to freeze in such a way that when thawed and warmed it will still be digestible by infants. Dr. Paul W. Emerson, of Boston removed these doubts by clinical tests. He found that this thawed mother's milk is much as it is when it comes the breast. And Dr. Walter H. Eddy of Teachers College, Columbia University, made sure that freezing does not seriously affect the vitamin content of the milk nor chemically change the total solids, fats, carbohydrates and proteins. —"New York Times".

SLEEP IN SELF-DEFENCE

Nurse's Strange Attacks Of Somnolence

The remarkable case of a woman, aged 26, formerly a nurse, who suffered from attacks of diurnal sleep, sometimes lasting several days, when faced with unusual problems, is discussed in the British Medical Journal.

"The most striking thing about the attacks of sleepiness is their purposive defensive nature," it is stated. "The first one saves her from the humiliation of failing in an examination which she is unlikely to pass."

The second and third "long attacks" followed unpleasant scenes at home.

CRIME AND THE CORONATION

Criminals will not have a chance at Coronation time. Scotland Yard already has an anti-crime campaign in full swing against any untoward occurrence that might happen next year.

There is a book at Scotland Yard containing photographs and records of every known criminal.

No criminal will be able to leave any foreign port for Britain during the next six months without our police knowing about it.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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Our London Letter

Red-Letter Day For Indian Seamen.

FRUSTRATION OF SYSTEMATIC ATTEMPT TO EXCLUDE THEM AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Several labour leaders from India, who had attended the International Labour Conferences had visited this country at the conclusion of the Geneva proceedings, but I can hardly remember during my prolonged stay here a single occasion when these leaders from India has received a warm welcome from their working class comrades in this country as was the reception accorded to Mr. Aftab Ali and Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Serang when they visited the East End on last Wednesday afternoon.

It was indeed a remarkable gathering inasmuch as apart from the presence of a large number of Indian seamen, pedlers and hawkers, there were present Mr. B. Rama Rao, the Deputy High Commissioner for India, Mr. M. A Master, Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Mr. K. P. Mehta, Mr. M. P. Mistry Dr. D. N. Dutt, Dr. K. S. Bhat, Lady Qadir, Mrs. Masters, Mrs. Saklatvala and Mrs. Dutt. It was a meeting under the auspices of the recently formed Hindustani Social Club of the Indian seamen and their sympathisers to accord a cordial welcome to the two labour leaders from India who had won Waterloo at Geneva for the Indian seamen in securing a place for them in the Maritime Convention affecting the life of an average seamen all over the world.

Sir Abdul Qadir, member of the India Council, was voted to the chair and the grand old man from the Indian community recounted the services of Messrs. Aftab Ali and Mahomed Ebrahim Serang in the cause of Indian seamen. He observed that Mr. Ali represent the cause of workmen at the Labour Conference in 1933 and also gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee on behalf of Labour. Mr. Serang was also the representative of the Indian seamen in Bombay and represented the cause of labour in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. "You have come to hear them," said Sir Abdul, "so I will now request these representatives of the Indian working class movement to address the gathering and to give us an idea as to the work done by them at Geneva."

LIFE AS COAL-TRIMMER

Mr. Ali thanked the Hindustani Social Club and Sir Abdul Qadir on behalf of his colleague and himself for the honour done to them that afternoon and in giving them an opportunity of meeting such a large number of Indian seamen. He remarked that he himself had begun life as a coal trimmer and when he reached New York, he deserted his ship to stay in that country for a period of three years. He, however, realised that he should return to the sea despite the fact that he knew what hardships seamen had to face.

So our speaker returned to his home town in India in 1926 and from that year onward he devoted himself, as he told us, to the cause of Indian seamen and did all he could to improve their conditions. "Though I did a wrong thing I do not want to do a wrong thing," said Mr. Ali, as he made a fervent appeal to his fellow comrades not to desert their ships without any just cause. "I appeal to you," he added, "not to leave the ship and stay here just to become human advertising agents by taking the job of a professional sandwich boy to run round the streets with sandwich boards round your necks. Whatever the hardships of sea life may be I urge you to face them and to fight for improving your conditions. To run away from a ship is to play the part of a coward and will be to your ever-lasting shame. To fight for the improvement of your conditions is your sacred duty and it is necessary for that purpose to start your own unions wherever it is possible, so that we will be able to stand united and thus to improve our lot."

BENEFITS OF LIMITED HOURS

Referring to the work done at Geneva, Mr. Aftab Ali observed that for sixteen long years, that is from 1920 onwards, attempts were made by the British shipowners and the British Government, as well as by the Government of India, to exclude Indian seamen from the benefits of the limitation of hours of work. It was, therefore, as he had observed elsewhere, a red-letter day in the history of Indian seamen when this systematic attempt to exclude them was frustrated at Geneva, and Indian seamen would now receive the same treatment in regard to hours of work as all seamen in other parts of the world.

Mr. Ali paid a high tribute in this connection to the very active co-operation and wise guidance (to quote his words) that he had received from Mr. M. A. Master and Mr. D. S. Erulkar, the representatives of Indian employers at Geneva. The speaker further acknowledged with gratitude the personal sympathy shown by Sir Firoz Khan Noon, the High Commissioner for India (who represented the Government of India at Geneva) in spite of the well-known views of the Government of India for securing special treatment for Indian seamen, which meant exclusion from the 8-hours Convention of Work at Sea.

Mr. Ali was pained to note that the Home for Asiatic Seamen in London had to be sold and the Home was closed. He wanted the Indian seamen to realise that although the British shipowners who were making tons of money out of the services of Indian seamen for years past, they did nothing to maintain such a modest home in London for the welfare of their own Indian employees. The question of the employment of Indian seamen on British ships was causing great anxiety and he realised that the real solution of that question would lie in the immediate and substantial expansion of Indian shipping both in coastal and foreign waters. "During the few days that I have been in London," declared Mr. Ali, "I have carefully studied the conditions of Indian seamen, and I think it is quite essential that some society for the welfare of Indian seamen on this side should be immediately started." He therefore moved: "this public meeting of Indian seamen and their sympathisers held under the auspices of the Hindustani Social Club, in London resolves (a) to record the meeting's sense of grateful appreciation for the facilities which the Hindustani Social Club has been providing for Indian seamen; (b) to start the Indian Seamen's Welfare Society, working wherever practicable in conjunction with the Hindustani Social Club and other organisations of Indian seamen with the object of promoting generally the welfare of Indian seamen in this country and to remove their difficulties wherever such exist, (c) to appoint a committee consisting of the following, with power to co-opt, to take all necessary steps in connection with the formation, organisation and objects of the said society."

MR. SERANG'S EXHORTATION

Mr. Serang in a brief Urdu speech exhorted the seamen present to organise their own Union on the lines proposed by Mr. Ali and to take such step as to establish the proposed Seamen's Welfare Society in London at the earliest possible date. It gave Mr. Serang great pleasure to second the resolution moved by Mr. Ali, which when put to vote was carried unanimously.

Sir Abdul Qadir welcomed the idea of starting an Indian Seamen's Welfare Society. He observed that he fully sympathised with their object and would do all he could to give his support whenever possible.

The meeting adopted two more resolutions which read thus:

"Requesting the Secretary of State for India and the High Commissioner for India to give all possible help out of the amount of sale proceeds of the Home for Asiatic Seamen and in all other ways open to them to the Indian Seamen Welfare Society, in their work for the welfare of Indian seamen in this country, and also to invite that Society's co-operation in the management of the disposal of such sale proceeds for the benefit of Indian seamen.

"In view of the great service which the Indian seamen have rendered and have been rendering to British shipping, this public meeting of the Indian seamen and their sympathisers empowers the Committee of the Indian Seamen's Welfare Society, to request the authorities concerned in the management of the contributions which are being made in respect of the employment of Indian seamen on British ships, to earmark the same for the benefit of Indian seamen and to hand over the funds thus earmarked to such Indian organisations in India and in England as may be promoting the welfare of these seamen."

Speaking on the third resolution Mr. K. P. Mehta, of Messrs. Tata Limited, remarked that the employment of Indian seamen on British ships had been making a very valuable contribution to the economic and efficient running of those ships in several trades, especially in Eastern waters. On an average nearly 50,000 of such seamen were employed at a time on these ships, and it was but natural therefore that these seamen should look to their British employers for their welfare in all possible directions while they were in India or sojourning in Britain. It was recognised, said Mr. Mehta, on all hands that those who served any particular industry and contributed to its general economic well-being had legitimate claims on that industry for such help and assistance as they might need in ameliorating their conditions and in securing healthy environment while they were ashore. It was not necessary for him (the speaker) to elaborate that principle which had met with universal recognition.

The object in moving that resolution, Mr. Mehta added, was to request the authorities concerned to earmark the contributions made by British shipowners in regard to the employment of Indian seamen on their ships for the welfare of those Indian seamen, who had rendered very useful services and had been rendering very useful services to the British shipping industry. As those contributions were made in regard to their services, it was but just and fair that the amount thus contributed be spent for the welfare of their said employees and the amount might be spent in India as well as in England. And the speaker concluded by saying "we, therefore, would earnestly request the authorities concerned to do this act of justice of giving benefit of such contributions to those in respect of those services the contributions are collected. I am sure you will agree with me that this is a very fair and modest demand and its justice cannot be disputed by anyone in any quarter."

SALE PROCEEDS OF ASIATIC HOME

Mr. Rama Rao, the Deputy High Commissioner, pointed out that the High Commissioner had no control whatsoever over the sale proceeds of the Asiatic Seamen's Home, and while he sympathised with the requirements of Indian seamen, and would do all he could in that direction, he wanted the meeting to know that his Department could do nothing so far as the sale proceeds of the Asiatic Home were concerned.

Mr. Aftab Ali further acknowledged the sympathetic tone of Mr. Rama Rao's observation and gave an account of the interview that he had with the High Commissioner in connection with the sale proceeds of the Asiatic Home. He, however, remarked that the High Commissioner was one of the three Trustees of the sale proceeds of the Asiatic Home, and as one of the Trustees, he could use his influence in seeing that

(Continued on page 55)

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

World's Largest 'Eye Piece'

New Telescope Will See 1,000,000,000 Light Years Out Into Space!

Plans for California's 200-inch telescope, which will make this world's largest "eyepiece" a structure resembling three five-storey buildings fitted together like sticks crossed for a kite, were announced recently.

It was announced also that the astronomers who "ride" this telescope will have a flying field on top of their observatory mountain in California, so that they can fly to work.

The plans were described at a meeting of the American Institute by Captain C. S. McDowell, U.S.N., who has been loaned by the Navy to be supervising engineer of the erection of the dolls. 6,000,000 telescope.

The 200-inch "eye," huge glass mirror which the telescope will carry, is already at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena being ground. It should be finished in 1940, Captain McDowell said.

SIMPLEST PIECE.

But the unique, new structure which will form the body of the telescope is expected to be fabricated by next July. The giant is one of the simplest pieces of astronomical engineering ever planned. It is in three main parts—a tube, a tuning-fork-shaped yoke and a horseshoe. The tube, which is the barrel of the telescope, is to be five storeys high, by 22 feet in diameter, a steel framework with no covering.

The fork is a steel skeleton. To support the higher end of the fork there will be a new structure in astronomy, a horseshoe of steel, nearly five storeys high. The top, open end of this horseshoe will be bolted to the elevated end of the turning fork.

The result will be a telescope which can be rotated in any direction and pointed toward any part of the sky.

This great mass—500 tons—will float on oil, the oil will be under a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch. It will be a thin film distributed over two supporting spaces or bearings, each with an area of 25 square feet.

This telescope, Capt. McDowell said, will see 1,000,000,000 light years out into space, more than twice the distance now plumbed.

An astronomer will be able to step out of his observatory on top of Mt. Palomar in California and into a plane on a flying field alongside the telescope to carry his information to the laboratories which have been erected 90 miles away at Pasadena.

GERMANY HAS AN UNDERGROUND POWER STATION

The first underground Power Station in the world has been built near Rostin in Pomerania. Its function will facilitate the drainage and regulation of the course of the river Persante. By its erection the river bed has been shortened from about 14 miles to 11 miles. The cost was rather less than two-thirds that of a power station above the water level. The turbine is built into the same machine body as the power generator and affords a much higher degree of power generation than other forms of turbines.

Riddle Of The Solar System

Father Rowland Discusses Various Theories

In his presidential address to the Manchester Astronomical Society at the Central Library, Manchester, Father J. P. Rowland, of Stonyhurst College Observatory, discussed various theories of the origin of the solar system. One of the most crucial tests of any theory, he said, was found in the distribution of angular momentum in the system. The importance of this quantity lay in the fact that it was conserved, and no internal forces or action in an isolated system could alter its total amount. The total amount in the whole system was estimated to be about 1,175 units, the unit being the angular momentum of the earth in its orbit round the sun. But of this total the sun, with its overwhelming mass, contributed only about 20 units, whilst Jupiter contributed 722 and Saturn 293 units. Fully 98 per cent of the total was found in the motion of the major planets. This discrepancy had not been accounted for in any theory so far proposed.

LAPLACE'S THEORY.

Father Rowland discussed the nebular theory of Laplace, which, he said, accounted for the more obvious features of the planetary motions, but Clerk Maxwell had shown that the rings of matter held by the theory to have been separated from the sun, even if they could be formed, could not condense into single bodies, and, further, it could give no plausible explanation of the distribution of angular momentum in the system. For these and other reasons the theory stood condemned.

"Subsequent theories," said Father Rowland, "all rely on the intervention of a second body—a passing star—which came into close proximity with the sun when it was in a condition not very different from that which it is in at present. About twenty years ago Sir James Jeans proposed his tidal theory, according to which the passing star first raised an enormous tide on the sun and then, at its nearest, drew out a filament of gas between the two, which subsequently segregated and condensed into the planets. On similar lines Chamberlain and Moulton supposed that the filament first condensed into innumerable small bodies — 'planetesimals,'— which subsequently, by mutual attraction and collisions, coalesced into the planets.

"Both forms of the theory are open to grave difficulties on dynamical principles, both as to the rotation of the planets and the roduction and motion of the satellites. To meet these difficulties Jeffreys suppose there was an actual grazing collision, by which he is able to account for the rotations of the planets, though there are still difficulties with the satellites. But all forms of the theory fail to account for the extraordinary distribution of angular momentum, and so cannot be accepted as they stand. To get over this difficulty the most recent development of the theory has been proposed only this year by R. A. Lyttelton, of Princeton University Observatory. According to this theory the sun at the time of the encounter was a double star, and the actual encounter took place not with the sun itself but with its companion.

"Lyttelton has shown that it would be possible in such an encounter for the planets to be formed much as in Jeans's and Jeffreys's theories, and that the velocities which the two stars would communicate to each other could be such as to carry them both off to infinity in different directions, whilst leaving the material of the planets still under the influence of the sun and endowed with angular momentum of the right order. The theory has not yet been worked out in detail, but it seems the most promising so far proposed to account for the properties of the system such as we find them."—"The Mancheter Guardian."

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

Speed Of A Falling Man

It may be some small consolation, when next you fall out of an aeroplane, to know that you cannot fall faster than about 165 miles an hour. That is, of course, if you fall without a parachute.

Every schoolboy has learnt that a falling body increases its speed at the rate of 32 feet per second. But this is not true of the human body.

Experiment has shown that friction of the air against the body makes it impossible to fall at a greater speed than 165 miles per hour.

Another interesting thing that has been proved experimentally is that there is no need to faint as you hurtle through the air.

A human being precipitated from a great height eventually assumes a head-first position, though he may have humped feet-first from the aeroplane. This is because the head and shoulders are heavier than the feet, and it is often supposed that the consequent rush of blood to the head makes the person faint.

But airmen, who practise the hair-raising delayed-drop parachute jumps, have proved that this is not the case. It is simply fear that causes the falling man to lose consciousness.

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Red-Letter Day For Indian Seamen

(Continued from page 53)

the amount in question was utilised for the welfare of Indian seamen.

Sir Abdul Qadir drew the attention of the meeting to the two objects of the resolution, the first was to divert the sale proceeds of the Home for Asiatic seamen for the welfare of Indian seamen, and the second was that the meeting had appealed both to the Secretary of State for India and the Indian High Commissioner to help the cause for promoting the welfare of Indian seamen in all ways open to them. There were various ways in which the Indian seamen could be helped, said Sir Abdul, and he was sure that the other aspect of the resolution would not be missed.

Thus the meeting came to an end after we had put on record our thanks to Sir Abdul Qadir for presiding over the deliberations and associating himself with the decisions taken by the Indian seamen and their sympathisers. And the seamen in their turn appreciated the presence of their sympathisers who sat in that unheated King's Hall for over three hours just to give their moral support to the formation of the Indian Seamen's Welfare Society. But we were compensated as we did not leave our fellow-countrymen from the East End of London without accepting their hospitality of providing the gathering with light refreshments. After a warm cup of tea, Messrs. Aftab Ali and Serang found themselves in the midst of over fifty seamen. They hailed from Sylhet and they wanted Aftab Ali to talk to them in 'Sylhetti.' So once again Mr. Ali and Mr. Serang were trying to get more recruits to join a seaman's union in India or to join one here. Mr. Serang was at his best not in Syletti but in Urdu. The discussion went on for over an hour and though the two labour leaders had to catch a night train for Paris, they had to accede to the request of their comrades of visiting their dwellings in Aldsgate. Once again, more talk and more of proverbial Indian hospitality brought us as near to making Ali and Serang miss their Paris-bound train. However, thanks to the taxi-driver, we were able to say good bye to the two comrades when they left London the same night for the Continent.

GRAVE COMMITMENT

A warning that in time of trouble, India might be not a source of strength to Britain, but a grave commitment was given by Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode in a lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, in Whitehall. The Marquis of Willingdon was in the chair.

Sir Philip said that the position would be critical unless Britain recognised that Lord Willingdon had seen—that you could not educate many millions of Indians and let them see British free institutions and expect them to rest contented for ever with only a small say in their own affairs. "The Indian reforms take every account of both the natural hates which lead to war and the natural ambitions of men to say what shall happen in their own house," he added.

Sir Philip commended Lord Willingdon's success in persuading the Government that the so-called Backward Policy of the North-West Frontier Province—Lord Curzon's policy of retirement beyond the Indus, which left the country between the river and the frontier a No Man's Land—was a mistake, since it left a large area in a state of chaos. Lord Willingdon had inaugurated the Forward Policy, continued Sir Philip, by which the King's Dominions were administered right up to the frontiers. "If he is remembered in history for one thing more than another, it will be for that statesmanlike decision which in the future will save so many millions of money and thousands of lives," he added. The army reorganisation now proceeding is one of the most difficult tasks ever undertaktn in India, declared Sir Philip. In his opinion mechanisation was not of great value. It was heads that counted. Machine-gun battalions could not picket the valleys, tanks were very little use in the mountains, and aeroplanes could not quell riots. For fifteen rupees anyone could start a riot which it would take a brigade to quell—five rupees for the cow, and 10 for a man to kill it in front of a temple.

"We must hold the frontier," emphasised Sir Phil, "until the process of Indianising the Army has proved itself efficient enough to hold what is vital to the Empire in these days when events move so quickly. People are very frightened about that process, but I believe it will be more of a success than they think."

On the following day another former Viceroy, Lord Irwin, now Lord Halifax, spoke on the greatness of the Indian Civil Service. Addressing Oxford undergraduates on "The Indian Civil Service as a Career," His Lordship said that during the past few years many people would have been attracted to the Service but had held off because they were not certain what would be their position which they got there, because of the altered circumstances. "The position of a man joining the Indian Civil Service now as regards actual terms and prospects is all right," assured Lord Halifax. "You can reasonably trust it. The lighter side of life is also all right." The Indian did not regard questions of administration from the same angle as an Englishman, but a good Englishman was often able to show that his way was best, and when he did that the Indian was nearly always prepared to accept it.

NO BIGGER JOB THAN THIS

"There is no bigger job of work for Englishman", observed Lord Halifax, "anywhere in India, and I want to see the progress of the partnership in India steady and continuous. We above anybody in the world are the people to help and teach India how to get over its difficulties. The qualities demanded from the people who are to do this work are exacting. There must be a realization of the bigness of the work, faith, courage, and not least great sympathy and willingness to serve."

When Lord Halifax made this observation, his successor in India, Lord Willingdon, was being entertained at Grosvenor House in Park Lane by the representatives of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society. Sir Stanley Reid, who presided over a gathering of over 80 guests, said that the society would soon be extending its activities to China and Japan, and would then represent the newspapers of more than half the human race.

Lord Willingdon said there had been an enormous increase in the number of people in India who read English papers. He realised the difficulties and responsibilities of the Press in India, and he believed they would be even greater in the future. In a few months' time the bureaucratic system would disappear in the Provinces, and there would be Cabinet government on democratic lines. This was an enormous advance and a tremendous experiment, and he hoped and trusted that the Indian would prove worthy of the confidence we were placing in him. But with the development of the party system which the Constitutional changes would bring the responsibility of the Press would be greater than ever. He was pleased to know that there was no political bias in the acceptance of members of the society, and that Congress papers—the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," the "Hindu," and the "Hindustan Times"—which had never been his supporters—were coming into the organization on the basis of combining together to obtain the best and most reliable news.

SIR FIROZE KHAN NOON.

Sir Firoze Khan Noon, the High Commissioner for India, stressed the importance of the vernacular press in India. He also assured his British listeners that Indian people have not lost any faith in democracy. He pointed out that whereas in several legislatures on the Continent and in other parts of the world, there have been hand to hand fight amongst the members, or in some cases even shooting of one deputy by another; there was not one legislature in India where ever since the introduction of the 1919 Act, where any member of the legislature had defied the ruling of the Chair or created any scene which could make anyone feel that Indians were not fit to work democratic institutions. "You have for the last so many years asked us to follow your methods of Government," continued Sir Firoze, "we have followed them and followed them successfully. If you were now to say that we must not follow them, then all that I can say is that it is not possible." "I am confident," continued Sir Firoze Khan Noon, "that the new reforms which are to be soon introduced, will be worked successfully by the Indians, and when the time comes, say in the next fifteen or twenty years even, the Mother of Parliament will not look back with dismay at the way democracy was worked in India."

Amongst those present at the dinner, included Sir Frederick Sykes, former Governor of Bombay, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Abdul Qadir, Sardar Mohan Singh, Sir Harcourt Butler, to whom thanks are due for the afternoon-dinner jokes in the course of his speech, full of his Indian reminiscences, Sir Rodrick Jones and Sir Charles Tegart. Apart from the London representatives of the Indian and Overseas press, a large number of representatives of the Advertising firms had also accepted invitation.

BORSTAL BOYS ESCAPE BY CARS

Chased By Police For Forty Miles Until Lost Sight Of

Though hotly pursued by the police for forty miles on a night, the two Borstal boys who absconded from the institution at Portland and "borrowed" three cars in succession, are still at large.

The boys, R. J. Stovey and James Smith, both aged twenty, members of the Borstal section known as "Brown" boys, got away in a motor-car belonging to the Portland surveyor, Mr. R. Davison.

Two Borstal officers gave chase in another car, but were involved in an accident at Wyke Regis, just outside Weymouth, and the pursuit had to be temporarily abandoned.

Late in the afternoon next day the "borrowed" car was found abandoned, and the lads were seen making towards Bothenhampton, a village near Bridport. From there they made their way to Chideock, where they took another car, which they abandoned at Bridport.

Here they took a third car and made off in the direction of Dorchester. They were picked up by the Dorchester patrol police, who gave chase. The pursuit continued for forty miles, until the fleeing car was lost sight of in the neighbourhood of Salisbury.

Potatoes Like Footballs

A fertiliser invented by the chief Medical Officer of the Hungarian State Railways looks like introducing some fun into flower and vegetable shows; for it causes plants of all kinds to grow to five times the normal size.

The preparation is liquid, and has to be poured over the seed as soon as it is planted, the dose varying according to the species of plant. Care has to be taken with this, as an overdose will produce a midget plant instead of a giant.

After several years of experiment, the inventor claims that not only can he make plants grow to five times their normal size, but they mature much more quickly than usual.

Future prize-winning pumpkins will need carting about in lorries if this sort of thing goes on unchecked.

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MEMORABLE SIEGE OF BASSEIN

(Continued from page 12)

tem of Government calculated to knit together the heterogeneous possessions scattered all over the East. We see this want of concentration and an utter dissipation of energy even in the person of the great Albuquerque. He roamed the seas of the Orient from the gates of the Red Sea up to the portals of the Far East in Malacca, a restless, wandering spirit unwilling to abide anywhere. Hardly had he conquered Goa, than he must wrest Ormuza, from thence he hastens to the relief of Malacca in the Straits, always conquering, always subduing but never consolidating, never concentrating, a fine example of an utter dissipation and scattering to the winds of human energy. No wonder that he left to his descendants of the very next generation an unwieldy "empire" that sprawled half across the world, which they were unable to hold, unable to defend, and unable to govern. Another reason of their downfall was the indiscreet zeal of the missionaries. If the Portuguese conquerors dissipated their energy in the material order, the missionaries dissipated theirs in the spiritual order. They were fired with the zeal of converting India and leaning on the secular arm for support in their enterprise they carried their enthusiasm too far and religious intolerance of various kinds contributed not a little to hasten the downfall of an already tottering empire. The Portuguese looked upon the East as their "El dorado" and they drank in deeply of its riches and were intoxicated. The stately fashion and the proud manner of the Portuguese of the century had scarcely any parallel anywhere and the rich fidalgoes of Bassein passed the weary hours of the day in indolence under the balcony of their sumptuous villas fanned both by the African slave as well as the warm breeze of the Arabian Sea while their empire was slowly but surely undergoing the process of decay

Siege Begun By Marathas

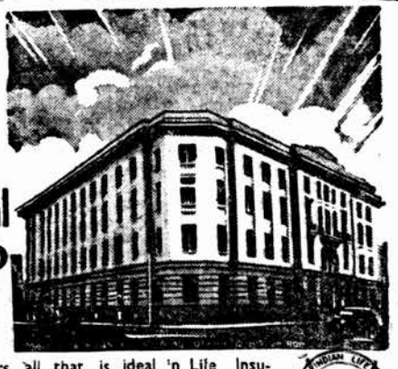
A series of misfortunes was in store for the city of Bassein. In 1690 a terrible plague broke out that robbed the city of one-third of its population. This scourge raged all over the west of India.

In the year 1739 the Marathas burst from the Ghats upon Salsette, overran Thana and Kalyan, plundered Bandra and threatened Bassein itself. They seized the small fort of Arnala in the north and soon occupied the islands of Varsova and Dharavi. Goa at this time was destressed by the attacks of the Bhonsles, so all help from that quarter was out of the question. On February 17th the siege was begun under Chimnaji Appa. The spirit of the Marathas of this time is worthy of mention. They were all inflamed with the zeal of ousting the foreigners and this zeal took hold of them when they realised the greatness of their ancestors Namdev, Tukaram and the great Shivaji. The Portuguese held out gallantly and they lost their Commander Slyveira de Menezes. Undaunted by the loss, the Portuguese defended themselves with great courage, the courage of despair and heroism that recalled the great days of the siege of Diu and Chaul. The Marathas pressed on, mine after mine was sprung under the strong walls of the fortress; after a great loss of men and desperate onslaughts the Marathas at last effected a breach under the San Sebastian's tower and mounting on its ruins gained a position from which it was impossible to dislodge them. On the sea-side too the Angria fleet from Vijaydurg blockaded the port so that all assistance from overseas was despaired of. Thus triumphed the arms of the Marathas in a siege one of the most famous in Indian history. It was not so much their arms as the spirit that conquered. The Marathas of the first half of the 18th century were inspirited by two forces, one a pure love for their beloved Maharashtra, the land of saints and heroes and the other an inveterate hatred of the foreigners. These two sentiments merged into one and made them patriots and roused them from a simple life in the Ghats to a life of military ardour which swept away everything before it.

Capitulation And After

On the 16th May 1739 (after three months of hard fighting) the Portuguese offered to capitulate. The terms were honourble, the soldiers and civilians were allowed to march out with all the honours of war, some of them took refuge in Bombay, others went to Goa. An English writer reviewing that period of history says:—"Thus fell a European city in India, as a stately tree, the growth of two centuries, which falls never to flourish again. Melancholy as was the issue, yet no contest had been so glorious for the Portuguese; in none had they earned such unsullied fame, since the days when Pacheco....." But no one who ever told the tale of Bassen's last days breathed an insinuation against the honour and courage of its Portuguese defenders and this portion of teir history would have had a brighter hue if the English had not been restrained by their calculations and merchantile prosperity from rendering the unhappy city more prompt and valuable assistance.

By this catastrophe the Portuguese lost all their possessions in the north, retaining only Damaum and Diu; the Marathas attempted to restore the city to its pristine glory and they succeeded to some extent, but the English took Bassein twice and finally by the treaty of Bassein in 1802 it became a British possession. The old city was left to itself and in course of time the ramparts were overgrown with bushes, the roofs of churches and other habitations tumbled down due to the ravages of time and monsoon and to-day it is a city in ruins. The church furniture viz. altars, statues, pulpits, bells, doors, etc. have all been taken away and now adorn many a church in Salsette and Bandra. The ruins attract a large number of visitors from Bombay who go there either on a holiday or mere sight seeing. In 1825 Heber visited the place and describes it thus: "The city of Bassein once a celebrated colony of the Portuguese taken from them by the Marathas and lost by them to the English is of considerable size and surrounded by a regular fortification of ramparts and bastions, but without a glacis. The inside is perfectly uninhabited and contains nothing but a single small pagoda and a melancholy display of ruined houses and churches. Of the latter there are no fewer than seven, some of considerable size but all of mean architecture, though they are stirking from the lofty proportion usual in Roman Catholic places of worship. . . They are melancholy objects to look at, but they are monuments, nevertheless, of departed greatness, of a love of splendour far superior to the anxiety for amassing money by which other nations have been chiefly actuated, and of a zeal for God, which, if not according to knowledge, was a zeal still and a sincere one."



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MNKO 40

China Educates Herself

"Pass On Your Knowledge", Is The Slogan

Two representatives of the new spirit in China, Professor Tao, formerly Dean of the South-east University of China, and Miss Noh Tsai, who was delegate to the Students' International Congress at Geneva, spoke recently at a meeting of the Union of Democratic Control, Mr. Bertrand Russell presiding.

Professor Tao, after bringing a heavy indictment against the Japanese maladministration in Manchuria, said that attempts were now being made to form a National Liberation Front in China against Japanese aggression, calling together all people, regardless of political party or religious creed. Associations for national liberation had been formed by farmers, workers, teachers, students and merchants, and thousands of soldiers from several of the armies had formed their own associations.

At the national congress in Shanghai an all-China union of these associations had been formed with the objects of putting an end to civil war, freeing all political prisoners in their custody, and carrying out an anti-enemy programme. The only problem was to get the Nationalistic party to come to a compromise with the Communist party. He believed that in time a united Popular Front would be formed.

EDUCATING THE MASSES

"Now we are attempting to educate the masses for this historic fight," the Professor said. "We want a new education of both our hands and our heads. We have a new pronouncing script for the illiterate, enabling them to read and write in a simple way. For our schools we use real schools, temples, teashops, or any other available space, and we have discussion groups in kitchens, corridors, or in the open air.

"We have a slogan—'Pass' on your knowledge to your neighbour,'—and we have a system of relay teachers. A farmer, after an hour's teaching, must teach his wife at home. A woman factory worker in Shanghai taught thirty women in the lunch hour for a month, and two of them then started classes. We have nearly a million little teachers, coached by their grown-up teachers, who are passing their knowledge on to their parents and other children. So our masses are no longer to wait patiently for Government compulsory education, but will take education into their own hands. The centre of this mass education is not a narrow nationalism but a fight against Japanese aggression."

STUDENTS' PROCESSION

Miss Noh Tsai gave a spirited account of a students' procession to Peiping after the Japanese had said there was to be no demonstration. The first time only a few students got into the city, whose gates were closed. The next time greater numbers forced the gates, held a meeting outside the inner city, and passed resolutions for national defence against Japan, while the soldiers on duty fired into the air. Similar demonstrations were held in other parts.

"Our movement is neither Communist nor Chauvinist," she said. "It is not a movement to raise a world war but a movement against aggression and for peace. A free and independent China will be an influence for peace, and in the Far East we will be friends with other countries on equal terms."—"Manchester Guardian."

In The World Of Bridge

A BAD DOUBLE

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

The Rule of Eight is a very valuable aid in the bidding of a hand. By its use a player can sometimes determine, by the bidding of opponents, that his partner's hand is an absolute Yarborough.

Had West applied that rule in to-day's hand, he would not have been so anxious to double for penalties and thus destroy his chance of defeating the contract.

South, dealer.

North-South vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

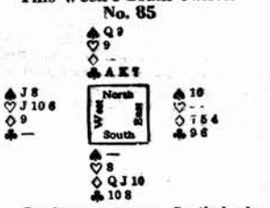
From the beginning, West's policy in the bidding was to lie low until the opponents got beyond their depth. It was all right for him to lie low, since otherwise he would have been headed for a fall, but from the strength of the adverse bidding he should have been warned to apply the Rule of Eight.

The rule states that in any deal the count of honor-tricks varies from 8 to 9, and is generally about 8-1|2. South had made an opening bid showing 2-1|2 or 3 honor-tricks; West had 3-1|2, and North's two notrump response showed at least 2-1|2. This left exactly nothing for East to hold, and before doubling West should have considered carefully what tricks he was going to win with an absolute bust in his partner's hand.

West opened the King of clubs, and dummy won with the Ace. The double warned declarer against a trump finesse, and so he considered ways and means of getting West into a trump end-play.

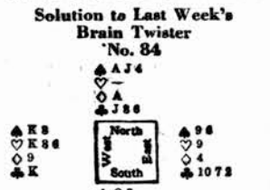
The King and Ace of diamonds were cashed and a round of diamonds ruffed. This sequence of plays was followed by two high hearts and a heart ruff. Then the last diamond was led from dummy. When East showed out, South was confident that he would make the hand. He ruffed and led a club. West won and led a third round of clubs, and, since East had discarded a club on the last diamond, he was able to ruff this and lead a trump. But South merely ducked, and West was obliged to win and lead away from his King of trumps to give declarer his contract.

This Week's Brain Twister
No. 85



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take five tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 84



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win seven tricks.

South leads the Jack of hearts. West covers with the King and North ruffs low. The Ace of diamonds is led and South ruffs with the Queen. The seven of spades is then led and North wins two rounds of spades, on the second of which South discards the three of hearts. The Ace of clubs is then taken and the ten of hearts and Jack of clubs furnish the last two tricks.

VICKI BAUM VISITS BALI
—And Finds A Paradise

After travelling round the world in search of the most beautiful spot on earth, Miss Vicki Baum, the novelist, believes she has found it at last.

This earthly paradise is a little-known part of the Island of Bali, in the Dutch East Indies, where the people still follow the customs and traditions of the Hindus of 2,000 years ago.

She told of her discovery when she arrived at Colombo.

"I visited a part of the island which tourists never see," she said. "The beauty I found there was not in the sunny skies, the palms, lakes and streams. It was in the hearts of a happy people.

"Life in the West bid good-bye to beauty when science and civilisation threw religion overboard. In the West we have interesting church ceremonies and sermons, but they are not part of our lives. Our actual daily life is divorced from religion.

"But in Bali, religion plays the most important part in life. The people there live a life of art and industry."

But Miss Baum realised she could not always live in the dream world of Bali, and now she is hurrying back to her home—and civilisation.

Bali lies east of Java, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. It has an area of 2,160 square miles and a population of about 950,000. The natives are clever in sculpture and metal work. Chief products are rice, cotton, coffee, sugar and tobacco.

More than 500 people were killed when an earthquake shook Bali in January, 1917.—"The People."

War Against "Bucket-Shop" Merchants

SHARE-SHARPERS ACTIVE IN LONDON

At long last the Law Officers of the Crown and the Treasury together with the police are taking steps to wipe out, completely, the "bucket-shops" merchants, writes a Special Correspondent in "The People."

I am informed by a well-known member of the Stock Exchange that the Stock Exchange and the private banking concerns have joined with Members of Parliament to induce the Board of Trade to press for the introduction of a Bill that will so tighten up the present elastic laws with regard to share dealing that every investor will have ample protection against fraud.

Some three or four years ago share-pushing reached its zenith. The small investor was being robbed right and left, and huge fortunes were being raked up by the unscrupulous vendor of worthless shares.

VAST OPERATIONS.

Prosecutions followed and the scandal assumed such proportions that the "Big Shots" folded their tents and silently stole away.

The unwary speculator had, however, lost his money. Reputable outside brokers and the Stock Exchange were affected by the reactions which followed. For a time all was quiet on the share-pushers' front. Then gradually they began to return to City offices.

To-day their operations are on a vast scale. And a remarkable fact is that the victims are largely composed of the same people who suffered at their hands not so long ago. More extraordinary still, the same methods are used.

The activities of one firm alone have, within the last month or so, netted them nearly £100,000.

Complaints have been lodged and I am informed that the Director of Public Prosecution now has the matter before him.

Apart from the prosecutions which may follow, it is certain that a measure will shortly be introduced, possibly in this coming session, which will put an end to the activities of the share-pushers.

"Jeannie, lassie", said an Aberdonian to his daughter. "I've just had a veesit frae Tammie, and I've consented to your marriage."

"Oh, but father", she said, "I dinna want to leave my mither".

"Hoots, lassie", was the reply, "dinna let that trouble ye; ye can tak' her wi' ye".

BALDNESS
MAKES YOU LOOK SO OLD

NEGLECT
DOES THIS

VITEX
GROWS NEW
HAIR FOR YOU

Half way to baldness does not necessarily mean that you must eventually become completely bald. You can turn your back on baldness by starting to use Vitex. For Vitex attacks the cause of weakened hair roots—scalp starvation.

Vitex supplies the ten natural essential constituents of healthy hair cells in a colloidal form. It is as easily and completely absorbed by the scalp as if it had been manufactured in the body itself and stimulates the hair bulbs (roots) into vigorous growing activity.

Vitex grows healthy, luxuriant hair even in apparently hopeless cases that have long since been abandoned to baldness.

It takes only 3 minutes a day and yet in that short time it performs wonders. Dandruff disappears in less than eight days, hair stops falling and new hair appear on bald patches.

Vitex is equally beneficial to both men and women.

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WORLD'S BEST HAIR GROWER

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AVAILABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS & STORES.

MAXIM GORKY

(Continued from page 1)

ing people who though full of energy had not the knowledge of its utility, and who though sick of the dull monotony of tradition could not conceive of any rejuvenated existence. But gradually a change makes itself felt. The tramps that were the fools of circumstance had to be acquainted with the principle that without realising their own responsibility in life, there could be no hope of a new and better life and in works such as the "Lower Depths" and "Creatures that were Men" he sets himself to this business of bringing home to their minds, their vices and their weaknesses and their irresponsibility that so seriously handicapper their progress. In "Verenka Olekova" and the "Imp" he goes a step further and shows in quite an artistic manner how an ordinary life of hard and honest labour stands far higher in the scale of things when compared with that of the socalled intellectual

With the publication of the "Foma Godeyev" a novel, and the "Philistines" a drama, are to be seen, a further development of Gorki's art, and the full growth of his philosophy. The above two works start out to picture in unmistakable colours, the decay of capitalism that was inevitably setting in, and the conflict between capital and labour claim his serious attention. The most famous of his works follow each other now, in rapid succession and his "Life of a Superfluous Man" the "Confession" and the "Mother" bring before our eyes with shocking vividness the wretched tales of contemporary brutality and the nauseating outrage of normal existence in the war between wealth and poverty. The "Confession" records the awakening of the Russian peasant and the "Mother" as is generally known, is the epic of the factory worker. The "Rise and Fall of Artomonovs" better known as "Decadence" represents the rise and fall of capitalism and his best work "Klim Samgnin" faithfully paints the life of a capitalistic intellectual. This book presents the best and the real picture of the Russian life before the revolution, and in "My Universities" Gorki regards life itself as a University and describes the education and training that he received from it.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

All these varied products were undoubtedly moulded out of the hard life that Gorki himself lived. The life of Gorki is as strenuous as it is simply and easily described. It was one continuous struggle for existence and one incressant fight for bread. From early boyhood to quite late in life he put in an unremitting toil, and though once driven in despair to suicide, fortune interceded and saved him. Maxim Gorki whose real name is Alexi Maximovitch Peshkov was born at Nitzani Novgorod on the river Volga in the year 1869, and having lost both his father and mother quite early, was put to school by his grandfather, to which he was compelled to bid good-bye, by his poverty. At the age of nine he was put in employment at a coobler's from where he ran away and joined a ship in the river Volga as a cleaner of dirty utensils. His employer was fortunately for him, a great reader and Gorki's instinctive love of reading found some gratification here. But he gave up this employment on the ship for the sake of more knowledge, and coming to the University town Kazan after much wandering through the Volga basin was told that poverty stood in his way to a higher education. Gorki gave up once for all, all hopes of University education and started in quest of employment.

His next employment was under a lawyer which afforded ample apportunities for the satisfaction of his love of reading and his thirst for knowledge. This employment together with his meeting with Vladmi Korolenko in 1890 are distinct beginnings of his literary career. The past experiences have made of Gorky a pure and an incorrigible tramp which made it extremely hard for him to stick to any one kind of life. He left off his work under the lawyer and again started out wandering, in the course of which his first story "Maker Choudra" appeared at Tiflis in a daily paper and with the publication in 1895 of his story "Chelkash" in "Ruskoe Bogatsoo" a leading daily journal of Petersberg, Gorki was recognised as one of the great writers of Russian. As his writings began to find wider publicity and better appreciation and as he advanced further and further as a writter about Russia and its life, and as his thoughts began to be influenced more and more by the political needs of his nation, he often came in direct opposition with the Government and was confined to prison-cells more than once. His sympathies being attuned to the needs of the working class, the later life of Gorki being full of revolutionary activity, shows the same general features as the life of the Russian nation in general

FRIEND OF LENIN.

The question of politics cannot be separated from the name of Gorki, as his writings cannot be considered apart from his political sympathies. He was bound up with the three revolutions in Russia—of 1905 and the February and October revolutions of 1917. He was a true and intimate friend of Lenin and Stalin and shared their faith about the ultimate success of the revolutionary activities of the working class. This meeting with Lenin at the beginning of this century welded an incalculable influence on Gorki in his sympathies towards the working class, and though during this period he was actively propagating revolutionary tenets, his main and important business remained literature.

From the beginning of Gorki's political life he was the supporter of the Bolsheviks. Gorki himself was a tramp, a factory worker and a rail-worker and was in every way acquainted with the life of the working class in all its aspects. He saw in the Bolsheviks and in the person of Lenin the determination the simplicity and the unconquerable faith which were going to overthrow the empire of the Czar, and Gorki summed up and described these qualities in the book of memoirs that he wrote about Lenin. Gorki always felt that it was these qualities that were going to transform the Russian nation. Gorki now became rapidly famous and was elected a member of the Academy of Letters of the Russian Empire, and just as rapidly Gorki's name was removed at the direct command of the Czar himself who is reported to have gone into a fury about the election of Gorki and took the first opportunity to demand his removal. As a protest against this disgraceful act of victimisation two of the greatest Russian writers Ghekov and Korolenko also resigned from membership of the Academy. After this period Gorki voluntarily exiled himself for many years but all the time he was abroad in the U. S. A. and elsewhere, he was working for the Social Democratic party. When he went to live in Capri, Gorki carried on his fight for the overthrow of autocracy and for the coming of the Russian revolution. While at the above place he started a school for the training of revolutionary workers. Lenin's correspondence with Gorki is full of letters which deal with questions not only of philosophy but also with the practical questions of how Gorki could help the Bolsheviks. For all his political enthusiasm, however, he had to spend many hard days and like Lenin had to go though imprisonment and exile.

FIGHT FOR HUMANITY.

It is the stress and the strain of these years of political activity that bring in the writings of Gorki so much of crude and bitter force and so much violent power of appeal. Politics, therefore, has only sharpened the edge of his literary sensibility and has not, as is often alleged, spoiled his work. The critics say that Politics destroyed Gorki. They point to what he did after 1917 meaning that he did nothing creative, but one can very easily see that his work since 1917 compares quite favourably with any other European writer. His work in the social sense was a work which did greater honour to a name already certain of immortality, than anything he did before. In fact Gorki prepared the way for a new culture which was bound to come with the establishment of Socialism. His social work was essentially creative and not merely protective. The philosophy of Gorki emanated from the rugged school of bitter experience and none else than himself was better fitted to bring home to the minds of other Russian writers through his creations, the fact that if autocracy was brutal and violent there were ways and means of fighting the autocracy, and that no amount of passive subjection and silent suffering preached by writers no less than Dostoievsky, could lead the nation to better days.

Gorki's life appears great to us to-day for the hard fight for humanity which he fought. There are few men who have fought against human baseness with the energy and the courage with which Gorki fought, and there are fewer still who saw so clearly that the roots of human baseness are to be found in the property structure of our civilistion. In the last public speech which Gorki ever made at the first Congress of the Union of Soviet writers he said:

> "We appear as the judges of a world condemned to perish, and as men who affirm a real humanism, a humanism of the revolutionary working class, a humanism of a people summoned by history to liberate the whole world of those who toil from envy, venality and all those vices which have for centuries distorted men who live by their labour. . . We are the enemies of property, the base and the terrible Goddess of the capitalist world; we are the enemies of all the zoological individualism which is the declared religion of that Goddess. . "

The effort to dethrone that Goddess by the sheer force of his writings places Gorki at the head of the Russian writers. His life was as closely bound up with the emergence of the working class as a class by itself as it was bound up with its past. The success which this class achieved, and the formation of a new society, not on the basis of private property over means of production, but a society without classes, in which every unit has its value as a human being, are mainly the results of his indefatigable efforts.

FITTING TRIBUTE.

Above all these things the world loses in the death of Gorki one of the greatest of the imaginative writers of our times. The loss has been felt far outside the frontiers of his own land mainly because his work stands as a sincere expression of the hope and the determination to conquer of the exploited people all over the world. Gorki was a man of great courage, deep simplicity and intense honesty. We can do no better than quote his own words which he wrote about Lenin:

> "He was a Russian who lived for a long time away from his native land and had examined it attentively. . . We estimated accurately its potential forces and the exceptional talents of its people which were as yet feebly expressed, unawakened by a monotonous and oppressive history but which gleamed everywhere like golden stars against the sombre background of the fantastic life of Russia Vladmir Lenin, profound and greatly a man of this world is dead. . . . but the darkness of death only emphasises the more strongly to the world his great importance as the leader of the working class of the world. . ."

If we only change the name, the tribute will fittingly apply to Gorki also.

Stalin once said that a writer is the engineer of the human soul, and Gorky was a master engineer.

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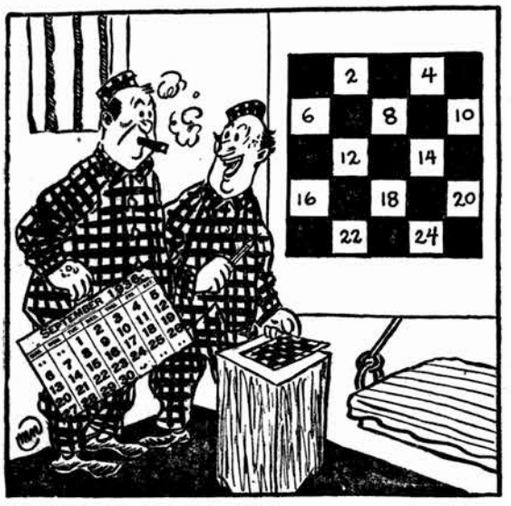
The Prisoner's Puzzle

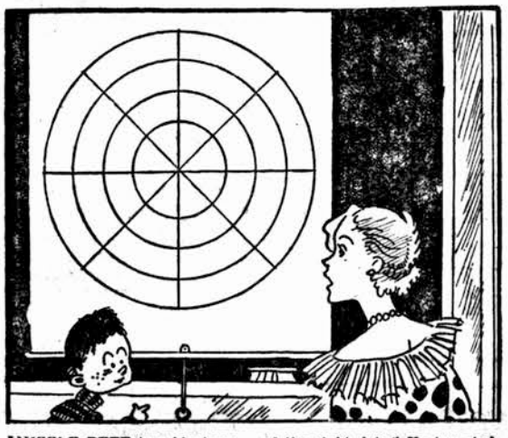


IKE SPIKE'S prison term ends on the last day of September, a fact which gave him an idea for a clever puzzle. Ike, you know, is a puzzlist and during his incarceration had plenty of time for devising some "brain-teasers," which the other prisoners enjoyed trying to solve.

To make his "September" puzzle Ike first eliminated five of the 30 days of the month. Next he blackened in all the odd-number days, leaving 25 black and white squares, the letters having even numbers and arranged as shown in the drawing.

The solution of the puzzle consists of cutting the 25 contiguous squares into four sections, which can be put together to form two complete squares, the design of alternating black and white squares being preserved in each case One square is to contain numbers whose total is 28 and the numbers in the other square add up to 203. How is the square divided?

Puzzle of the Eight Dots



PUZZLE PETE is a big tease. Whenever he wants to "get his sister's goat," he asks her to solve one of his "brain-teasers."

Pete's latest stunt along this line is what he calls the "puzzle of the eight dots." He has challenged his sister to place eight dots in the diagram so that there are two dots on each straight line and two dots on each circle. Can you do it?

THE GOAL OF FASCISM!

Revival Of Warlike Spirit And Imperialism

Paris (NNS).—A self-portrait of Italian Fascism and its goals was included in an issue of the San Remo journal, "Eco della Riviera" (June 13-14). Says the Fascist writer:

"It is decreed by fate that in the second half of our century Europe will have a single stamp. Fascism. This change may come about through peaceful means or it may be wrought by the flaming sword of Rome.

"Present-day Italy does not aspire to be simply an object of admiration: it prefers to be the wielder of power and domination. Three wars won and three empires destroyed by its arms in the short space of a quarter of a century prove that its warlike spirit has been revived and that victory is once more the slave of Rome.

"In the presence of imperialism, which is the law of nations, but one choice is possible; either to submit to that of others or to impose one's own. We have rediscovered our way and we have a powerful leader; now we are nearing our goal. This goal is the new Rome, imperial and universal; it is the new warlike Italy which always carries forward its banners with pride and manifests its will of conquest and its domination of other nations."

THE TIMID LOVER

TOM TUCKER has been courting Melissa Meef for such a long time that he should have "popped the question" long ago, according to the maid's way of thinking. Tom, however, is so bashful that he has never been able to get his courage up to the point of a proposal, in spite of the fact that in numerous artful ways Melissa has encouraged her timid swain. Melissa never gave up hope, however, with the result that the outcome was entirely to her satisfaction.

The other evening Tom took Melissa to the movies and, as was their custom on leaving the theater, stopped at the corner drug store for sodas As they lingered over their drinks Melissa's mood was most encouraging, so finally Tom found courage enough to say to the object of his adoration:

"You know, Melissa, when I think of you and how popular you are, I feel so insignificant—just like one of the millions of pebbles on the beach."

"Why, Tom!" exclaimed Melissa, to Tom's great surprise. "How perfectly grand! All you have to do is to be just a little * * * * * * * and I am sure that you will get the answer you want."

Tom quickly took the hint and, filled with courage, then and there proposed.

What is the missing word that Melissa used to bring about the desired denouement?

(For solution see page 63)

CONUNDRUMS

If a boy has fifty cents in pennies and loses one of the coins, why does he have no money?

* * * *

2. In what way are a Persian perfume and a letter from Australia alike?

* * * *

3. Why does a sailor have more knowledge of the world than anyone else?

(For solution see page 63)

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON HIMALAYAS

'Britain Must Conquer Everest,'—Says Prof. Finch

A new attempt is to be made on Mount Everest next year, if the Tibetan Government consents. A refusal is unlikely.

Professor G. Ingle Finch, who achieved the height of 27,300 feet on Everest in 1922—the total height of the mountain is 29,141 feet—said to a Sunday Express representative:—

'Everest can be conquered, and Britain must do it, for other nations are only waiting to be given the chance.

"There is no blame attaching to any one of those fine young men who went out earlier this year and were able to reach only 233,000 feet.

'Supposing it became necessary for the British Army in India to establish an observation post on the top of Everest. What would happen?

"The general would say to his chief of staff, 'Find me a man, up to the rank of captain, who is an expert mountaineer and who, you think, has the necessary character and physical qualifications.'

'Such a man would be found.'

"The general would say to him, 'I want you to establish an observation post on the top of Everest. Pick the men you want, and ask for whatever you want in reason, and it will be given to you.'

'The captain and his party would get there.'

"That is the spirit needed in the next attempt.

NOT "SPORTING."

"There are plenty of first-rate men who would love the opportunity of leading an expedition.

"The team must have the fullest knowledge of oxygen. Without it we should have perished in 1922.

"The committee are still afraid of oxygen They used to object to it on moral grounds. It was not 'sporting' to attack a mountain with artificial help.

"It adds to the risks, of course, but it also adds to the chances, and that is what the real mountaineer cares about.

"This year they say they were beaten by the weather—the monsoon came earlier than they expected. It is a pity, they weren't out there in time to take the good fortnight when it came, as it always does."

It is probable that a new committee will be formed for the next expedition, and that the climbing arrangements will be left with the Alpine Club.

The Royal Georgraphical Society, it is understood will make the necessary political arrangements.

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (F)

A Tour Through a Geographical Maze

U	T	O	R	V	E	W	A	H	I
C	I	E	G	N	R	T	S	N	G
T	E	N	O	M	O	N	O	T	I
C	A	N	O	I	R	N	I	L	N
G	N	C	N	Z	A	O	L	O	I
I	H	A	A	O	V	D	D	S	U
C	M	T	N	E	A	A	A	T	H
I	S	O	L	A	C	A	R	A	K
E	N	I	I	R	I	C	O	A	A
N	M	F	O	N	O	L	N	S	S

WHENEVER Bess and Bobby have home-work to prepare in getting their lessons in geography, their mother aids the children in their study by making interesting puzzles which help the young students in their acquisition of knowledge.

One form of these puzzles consists of word mazes in which are cleverly concealed the names of different geographical sections about which the children are studying. Each maze is composed of a number of contiguous squares, each of which contains some letter of the alphabet.

The last puzzle of this kind which Bess and Bob solved consists of 100 lettered squares in which the names of 13 of the 48 United States are hidden.

To trace out the names start with a certain square, move in any direction, horizontally, vertically or diagonally, and moving from square to square spell out in one continuous line of letters the hidden names of the 13 states.

(For solution see page 63)

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

H	A	N	G	■	B	A	B	E	R	■
O	D	O	R	■	E	R	O	D	E	■
D	E	M	E	■	N	E	G	U	S	■
S	N	E	E	Z	E	S	■	C	I	M
■	■	■	L	E	T	■	G	E	N	E
W	A	N	E	D	■	F	A	D	■	T
A	W	A	Y	■	B	I	B	■	D	E
V	A	T	■	H	U	R	R	I	E	D
E	R	A	S	E	D	■	I	N	N	■
S	E	L	M	A	■	R	E	S	■	H
■	■	E	T	H	E	L	■	P	E	T
S	W	A	T	H	E	S	■	F	A	R
L	I	R	A	■	A	C	O	R	N	■
I	R	A	N	■	P	U	R	E	E	■
T	E	L	A	■	S	E	A	T	S	■

DRAUGHTSMEN SOLITAIRE

MRS. PENELOPE PERSIS has three very lively children, two sons and a daughter, whose active minds and bodies often drive the mother to her wits' end to provide amusement for the trio of youngsters. Mrs. Persis, however, never has failed to meet such a situation.

The other day, after the children had tired of playing checkers, they asked their mother for some new game. She said:

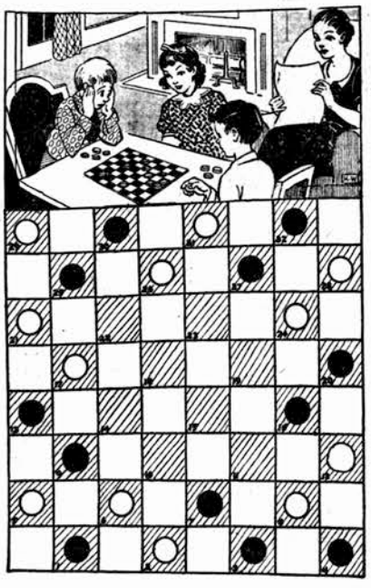
"Well, children, how would you like to learn how to play a game of solitaire with checkers?"

"Why, mother, that cannot be done, as you know it takes two people to play checkers," the children said in unison.

"Now pay close attention," replied the mother, "and I shall show you exactly how this fascinating game is played."

Suiting the action to her promise, Mrs. Persis arranged 24 checkers (12 black and 12 red) on the checkerboard in two outside rows, using only the black squares for clearness, as shown in the accompanying drawing. Next she numbered the squares from one to 29, as indicated, to make clear the moves.

"Now, children, you may start with any 'man' you like," explained Mrs. Persis. "Suppose we start with No. 5, for example. You then can jump over 9 to 14, and remove 9. No. 2 then can jump over No. 6, which is removed, and so on until all the 'men' but one are removed."



RUSSIA WON'T GO BACK TO CAPITALISM

Sydney Webb On The Future Of Soviet Communism

"I am supposed to tell you about the future of Soviet Communism. I do not mind prophesying about to-morrow," said Mr. Sidney Webb (Lord Passfield) in his lecture to the Fabians at Friends' House.

The biggest difference between the pattern of London and the pattern of Moscow, he said, was that in Russia profit-making, or the motive of profit-making, had been taken out of the body politic. Profit-making in the Soviet sense meant buying something to sell at a higher price, hiring someone's labour to make a profit out of it. In Russia these were criminal offences, but people might sell things they made by themselves or co-operatively with others. It was not, profit-making for a skilled mechanic to work on piece-work at a high wage

It was a mistake to lay so much stress on the nationalisation of the means of production, distribution, and exchange. More than half the adult population of Russia were working for themselves, fifty or sixty millions of them in partnership. There were probably fifty to sixty thousand managements, all of a public character, from village councils upwards and including newspapers and theatres, employing workers with wages. It was therefore ridiculous to say that the State was the only employer. Numbers of co-operative farms were working for themselves. There was no chance whatever of Russia's going back to capitalism.

SPREAD OF EDUCATION.

One found important unexpected features in Russia. There was its extreme non-conformity. Everything was multiform. Russia was full of different political, social, and economic forms. There was universality. Everything that was good must be extended to everyone in the vast country. Education was extended to everyone, and when the four years of education were turning into seven and then to ten, everyone must share it. Under the old regime there was a good medical service for the well-to-do. Now they must have medical services for everyone, all the way to Vladivostok. They had 35,000 doctors to begin with; they had now got 80,000, and they want 175,000. Russia did not want an educated, or a cultured class; it wanted an educated and a cultured people. It was the first time in history that any nation had had that aim.

"You cannot have universalism without multiformity in methods of administration," said Mr. Webb, "or without participation, the widest possible participation, of all the people in all the administration. We hand over the administration of London to the L. C. C. and the local authorities. In Moscow they reckon that 50,000 people are engaged in carrying on the administration of Moscow, and in addition every citizen is expected to do his bit of voluntary additional work."

Other unexpected developments were the extraordinary zeal for production, and the amazing initiative which kept people suggesting and devising new things. They had much more initiative than the British.

Among the bad results Mr. Webb mentioned the determined repression of anyone who tried to reverse what had been done. Mr. Webb thought this ruthless, cruel repression would disappear, and that the Russians, who are so much more humane to ordinary criminals, might in time apply more humane treatment, to political prisoners. Meantime, while the Government likes criticisms of what is being done and the newspapers are full of criticisms, no one may criticise the fundamental principles of the Constitution.—"The Manchester Guardian."

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment Guaranteed cent per cent. success. Particulars on request.

Dr. RONTGEN. Saguna, Bengal. (B.B.)

'HOW NOT TO DO IT'

Lord Hewart Quashes A Conviction

Describing a trial as "a model of how a case should not be conducted", Lord Hewart, in the Criminal Appeal Court quashed the conviction of Cecil Roderick Griffith Purrier, who at Swansea Borough Quarter Sessions was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour on a charge alleging embezzlement.

"This is a remarkable case", said the Lord Chief Justice. "Purrier's defence was that he retained the money lawfully because the prosecutor owed him a debt.

"Therefore the whole point was whether the money was lawfully retained, or kept in a manner which amounted to embezzlement.

"SLOVENLINESS"

"Yet from first to last in a remarkable summing-up there is not one word about 'fraudulent intent', which is the essence of the offence.

"It is perfectly obvious that this summing-up cannot be defended. But the slovenliness—not to use a harsher word—of this case does not end there.

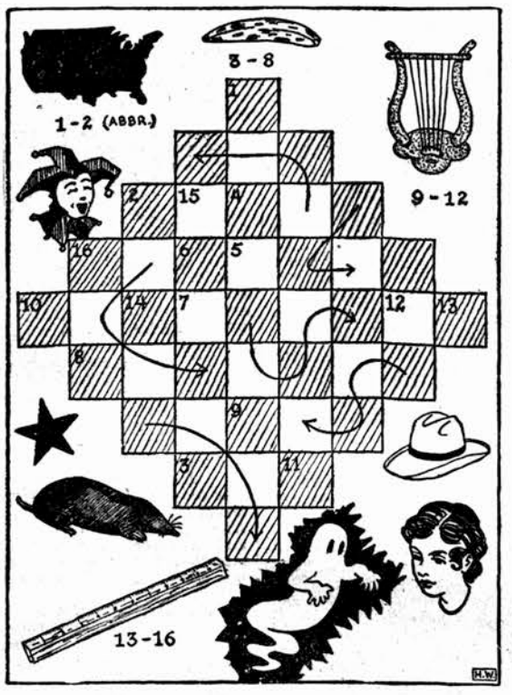
"It is said that other cases were taken into consideration before this man was sentenced. But it does not appear that he was asked in court if he wished those other charges to be considered and, in the indictment now before us, there is nothing upon it to show that any charge other than the one in the indictment was taken into account.

"It is unnecessary to say more, except that this case is a model of how a case should not be conducted and the appeal will be allowed and the conviction quashed."—"News Chronicle."

Perimeter Acrostic

You cannot fail to solve this perimeter acrostic puzzle, for it contains a double clue. First, there are definitions of the words which occur in the horizontal rows Then, there are the pictured objects whose names are president whose portrait can be seen on a postage stamp of the regular issue.

The definitions follow: 1. Chemical symbol for uranium. 2. A rodent. 3 To cut by sweeping strokes. 4. To issue forth from



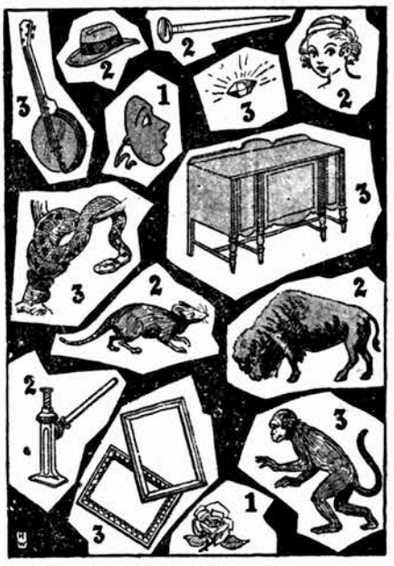
to be guessed. Those objects beneath which numbers are found are to have the letters of their names written in the numbered squares. The other objects are to be put down according to the arrows, but it is up to the puzzlist to ascertain where each belongs.

If the squares are filled with the correct letters, the outer squares, read clockwise, will spell the name of an American

a source. 5. A young person. 6. The ground ivy. 7. Form of call used on the telephone. 8. To exclude or shut out. 9. 500.

(For solution see page 63)

Names in Word Fractions



ONE of the most important dates in the history of the United States is not only the birthday of one American President, but also is the death day of three of the chief executives.

Guess the names of the 14 objects in the picture and then subtract as many letters from the name as the figure accompanying the object indicates. The remaining fractions of words, when joined together, will spell the names of the three presidents.

(For solution see page 63)

THE AFRICAN WITCH-DOCTOR

He Is Punished If He Fails To Cure!

Curing the sick is the greatest task of the African witch-doctor. To do so, he uses charms or fetishes, uttering magic words and doing a great deal of shouting. Often he seems to make the man well, but we must remember that Nature helps cure the sick. A person will get well from many kinds of illness without calling a doctor, or taking medicine.

The first thing the witch-doctor tries to learn is the cause of the illness. He suspects that an evil spell has been cast by an enemy. Sometimes he accuses a member of the tribe, and gives him a "charm drink" to see whether he is guilty. The drink is ill-tasting, usually being made from the bark of a tree. There are even cases when it contains a mild poison. If there is no bad result from the drink, the person accused is supposed to be innocent, and the medicine man has to look elsewhere for the guilty one.

If a person in a distant tribe is suspected, the witch-doctor can make a clay image of him, and then break up the image. This is an effort to stop the evil spell.

To obtain service from the witch-doctor, the sick man or one of his relatives must make payment, by giving presents such as cowrie shells or rum. If no cure comes the first day, there must be more presents.

TOO CLEVER.

Some witch-doctors are clever, perhaps too clever. When they believe a patient is going to die, they figure a way to excuse themselves for not curing him. They give orders which they know he cannot follow—for example, they tell him to get up and dance, when he is so sick he can hardly move a muscle!

Among certain tribes of the Congo region of Africa, one witch-doctor came to hold the highest place, being called the "Chitome". He was supposed to be more holy than any other person, and he held more power than a tribal chief or king. He had control over the sacred fires, and added to his wealth by selling partly-burned sticks from those fires. When he grew old and lay dangerously sick, author member of the tribe slew him with a club, and took his place as the Chitome.

The Pygmy folk of the Congo region have witch-doctors. Indeed, we may say that almost all parts of Africa with dark-skinned folk have them. They are treated with honour when they cure, or seem to cure, the sick, but in some tribes they are punished if they fail. Among the Kaffir tribesmen, many witch-doctors have been put to death for letting an epidemic of sickness sweep through the villages.

NAZIS' NOVEL EXHIBITION

Scenes Of Soviet Horror To Curdle German Blood

Following the travelling motor-car show "Bolshevism, Public Enemy No. 1." at the Nuremberg Nazi party congress, a new anti-Soviet exhibition, horrific and calculated to make the German citizen's blood curdle, was opened in Berlin recently. It is presented by the German "Anti-Comintern," and describes itself as a collection of documents and pictures from that organisation's archives, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Lecturers explain the exhibits and a large-scale world map showing the ramifications of Moscow's universal plots, revolts, and revolutions by the aid of red lights is further illuminated by a synchronised gramophone discourse on the Red peril, against which only Germany is depicted as being completely protected. The threat to British rule in India, it is explained, for example, comes from Soviet Mongolia, but, the gramophone echoes, nations other than Germany are wakening to the danger at last. The gramophone, incidentally, records in English, French, and German.

BOLSHEVISM "WITHOUT A MASK."

The exhibition includes collections of weapons used in street fighting between Nazis, Socialists, and Communists, scenes of horror from Russia and countries that have come under Russian Communist influence at one time or another, statistics of murdered priests, alleged scenes from Russian forced labour camps, murdered hostages, letters upon starvation in Russia, pictures of the Russian Red Army, described as the force for attacking the whole world, and portraits of the chiefs of the Russian secret police.

The main section of the exhibition reveals Soviet Bolshevism "without a mask" There is a collection of Soviet anti-God movement posters and magazines, cartoons showing churches being blown up or turned into clubs for workers or museums, &c.

Masses of pictures are shown of the waifs and strays of the Russian cities and are strengthened by pictures of emaciated children's corpses. A collection of food and clothing showing how ugly, bad, and dear Russian goods are and how tasteful and cheap German goods are is included also. The collection has a modern German corset compared with what looks like a Russian garment of the eighties

There are dozens of pictures, allegedly from civil war or famine. The biggest collection of photographs, however, illustrates the alleged Russian-inspired revolutionary agitation throughout the world. Pictures of riots, street fighting, demonstrations, and the like are shown in large numbers

PICTURES FROM ENGLAND.

Those from England fall very flat. There seem to be four in all. One appears to show a Hyde Park orator with a very peaceable crowd round him; another a Bethnal Green unemployed meeting equally tranquil; a third shows men throwing stones wrenched up from the streets, but at whom they are throwing them is not clear, apparently not at policemen because none is shown; and a fourth picture depicts police taking away a banner from an unemployed demonstration.

There is also a large collection of international literature, pamphlets, and press articles upon Communism in general and in Russia in particular.

Even the "Manchester Guardian" is represented in this by a letter from the issue of September 26, 1933, upon the Russian harvest.

GONORRHOEA

"NIRMALEENE" Cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Pain, Leucorrhoea, Seminal Discharges and all Urinary Diseases of both sex radically and permanently If not price refunded Price Rs 3 Postage extra. Mrs. K. M. DEVI, SAGUNA, Bengal. (B.C.)

Our Humorist At Large

"Do you ride horseback?"

"Yes, on and off."

"I think I'll sit this round out, Charlie."

Waiter: "If you marry me, Sal, I'll stand—I'll stand, I'll stand by you through thick and clear."

Two minds with but a single thought.

"I had an argument with a chap yesterday—perhaps, you can settle it. What is the plural of gladioli? Is it gladiolas or gladiolus?"

"I'm afraid, I can't tell you—you see I've never had more than one come up."

The Private Enquiry Agent admires a view.

SOVIET ON HORNS OF DILEMMA

Why Russia Could Not Help Spain

The Soviet Union is face to face, square on, for the first time with a dilemma inherent in its position as the world's first proletarian State and at the same time an adherent of the comity of nations. As the world's first proletarian State, launched as only the beginning of a world revolution, to which Soviet leaders are still committed, which would overthrow all capitalism, the Soviet stands as the spiritual home of oppressed workers everywhere, writes Mr. Harold Denny, Moscow correspondent of the "New York Times".

The embattled Reds of Spain look to the Soviet Union now to save them. Reds and radicals all over the world are watching to see what the Soviet leaders will do for their brethren on fields where for the first time fascism and a workers' movement are facing each other in a war of unequivocal issues. Besides its own obvious sympathies, the Soviet's prestige before the workers of the world is involved.

FLANK BY ENIMIES

At the same time the first proletarian State is so flanked by possible enemies, both on the west and on the east, that for self-preservation alone it has cultivated the friendship of the bourgeois powers to the west.

A few days ago there was every reason to believe the Soviet Government was prepared to go the limit for the Spanish Leftist Government and throw its whole power on the side of the legal regime in Madrid. For a time it appeared, and many foreign diplomats believed, that the Soviet Union—only a little while ago a pariah among nations—had assumed the leadership in Europe, unwillingly but perforce because Great Britain and France had abdicated Now by every indication the Soviet has returned under diplomatic pressure to the wavering orbit of these same two countries.

The choice the Soviet is having to make these days is very possibly one between peace and war. The outside world has been asking if the Soviet would be willing to fight for the Leftist regime in Spain.

REASON FOR STAND

The position taken by the Soviet Foreign Office is that Russia is taking sides in Spain not because the Spanish Government is Leftist, but because it is a legally constituted Government, attacked from without by means of munitions, airplanes and aviators sent from Germany and Italy.

If Germany and Italy are allowed to interfere with impunity in Spanish internal affairs, the Moscow Foreign Office argues, there is no telling what other country they may attack next. It may be France, for instance, with its Fascist elements spoiling for a fight; or enfeebled and distraught Austria; or Czechoslovakia with its German elements.

So Moscow officially believes suppresssion of Fascist rebellion in Spain is of enormous importance, not only to Leftist movements everywhere, but to the peace of the world. But is Russia willing to go to war for that cause? Not unless she is absolutely forced into it.

WORLD MILK CONGRESS IN BERLIN

The World Milk Union was founded in 1903 when the first World Trade Congress was held at Brussels. The founding of this union resulted in the holding of various World Milk Congress. the last of which occurred in Rome and Milan in 1934.

The next Milk Congress—the eleventh of its kind—will take place from the 21st to the 28th of August next year at Berlin, and Denmark is one of the countries particularly interested. The organiser and promoter of this Congress is the Prussian Minister for Agriculture and Food, and invitations to attend are being dispatched to milk traders throughout the world. The matters which will be considered will include all milk products, methods of improving the quality of milk and the general technique of distributing and purifying milk.

A Dairy Exhibition is to be held in connection with the Congress, in which all the participating nations will be given an opportunity of showing their own particular achievements.

Will History Repeat Itself?

A 1913 Speech Which Could Have Been Delivered To-day

LONDON (NNS).—The British Labour Press Service calls attention to a deadly parallel between the pre-war period and the present British rearmament. Read the following excerpt from a speech:—

"Is there any small nation in Europe, any young people struggling to acquire or maintain its independence, which would not hear with rejoicing of a reinforcement of the British fleet? Is there any Great Power which during these months of tension and anxiety has not been thankful that the influence of Britain in the European concert is a reality, and that she has been free and strong to work for that general peace precious to all, and precious most of all to us?

"Sir, it is because these things are true that we may justly claim that naval supremacy which is vital for Britain is also part of the common treasure of mankind, and that in maintaining it effectually against any challenge we pursue no selfish or unworthy end".

When was that speech made? Perhaps in 1936 during the debate on rearmament? It sounds like it, but it is in fact an excerpt from a speech by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, on March 26. 1913. At that time, Mr. Keir Hardie warned that increasing armaments would bring war and ruin. Seventeen months later the World War came. Will history repeat?

PRIZE FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS.

The prize of 1.000 dollars offered by the New York Limited Edition club for illustrations for one of the world's literary masterpieces was won by the German book producer and wood-cut artist, Herr Fritz Kredel. Four-hundred artists entered for the competition. of whom no fewer than 78 submitted illustrations for the Autobiography of Cellini.

WORLD'S FIRST SUBMARINE POWER STATION.

The first under-water power station in the world has just been opened at Stettin. This enormous undertaking is, after the Ruegen dam, the most important and largest building work undertaken by the local authority of Pommerania and it has provided 230,000 days' work.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A noted speaker was concluding his speech in response to the toast. "The Gas Company"—"Gentlemen, I will now ask you to rise, and in words of the immortal poet, Honour the Light Brigade!"

Voice from back of the hall: "Oh, what a charge they made".

* * * *

A married man buttonholed another and told him a terrible scandal.

"Don't let this go any farther, George," he said.

"No certainly not!" said the other, "But how did you happen to hear it?"

"Oh, from the wife, of course!" was the answer. "She's just like all women—can't keep a secret!"

* * * *

"Mr. Jones," a man asked his tailor, "how is it you have not called on me for my account?"

"Oh, I never ask a gentleman for money."

"Indeed. How, then, do you get on if he doesn't pay?

"Why," replied the tailor, "after a certain time I conclude he is not a gentleman, and then I ask him.

* * * *

A certain general, known, for his strict insistence upon implicit obedience, met a soldier carrying a steaming kettle from the camp cookhouse.

"Here, you," he ordered, "let me taste that."

"But, sir, it isn't,"

"Don't give me any 'buts.' Get a spoon!"

"Very good, sir."

The soldier doubled back to the cookhouse and fetched one.

The general helped himself to a spoonful of the liquid and immediately spat it out.

"You don't call that soup, do you?" he roared.

"No, sir. That's what I was trying to tell you. It's disinfectant, sir."

* * * *

She was one of those women who want to see everything there is in the shop. She was looking for hose, and the obsequious salesman got down everything in sight within a radius of half a mile.

After the counters had been strewn with hose of every size and shape and colour—box on box, dozens on dozens—he said: "There, madam, is our stock."

"Is that all you have?" asked the woman, her voice showing disappointment.

The salesman paused.

"Yes madam," he replied, "except the pair I've got on."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Perimeter Acrostic: The name of the President is Rutherford B. Hayes. The words in the horizontal rows are: U. Rat. Slash. Emanate. Youngster. Alchoof. Hello. Bar. D. The pictured objects are: Star, Mole, Ghost, Fool, Head, Hat, Banana, Lyre, Rule, U. S.

Conundrums: 1. Because he is penny less(penniless). 2. Both are scent (sent) from a long distance. 3. Because he has been to sea(see).

Timid Lover: The missing word is BOULDER. Tom's sweetheart was telling him to become a little bolder.

Geographical Maze: The maze contains the hidden names of the following 13 states: Minnesota, Nevada, California, Colorado, Arizona, Michigan, Connecticut, Oregon, Vermont, Washington, Illinois, Utah and Kansas.

Word Fractions: The objects in the illustration are: banJO, Hat, NAil, DAMSel, pyTHOn, MASK, JEwel, buFFet, Rat, biSON, JAck, fraMES, MONkey, ROsE. The names of the three presidents are: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe.

He: "Once I loved a girl and she made a fool of me".

She: "What a lasting impression some people make."

* * * *

"I hope it looks all right, Mr. Cohen", remarked the customer, trying on his new suit, "I wouldn't like to look conspicuous you know", he added doubtfully.

"Mine friend", said Cohen earnestly, "I hate to sell you dot suit. It suits you so vell nobody vill notice it, and I lose de advertisement!"

* * * *

Two small girls were having a tremendous argument. "My daddy's a mounted policeman", said Betty. "He rides a horse all day".

"That's no better than being an ordinary policeman like my daddy", said Peggy proudly.

"Oh, but it is!" said the first child "If there's any trouble, he can get away quicker".

* * * *

We tire easily of stories about kiddies or tots, but it will probably be some time before we tire of the one about the little girl, who woke up on Monday morning with a cold, and was told by her mother that she had better stay home from school.

"I can't mother", she said. "This is the day we start making our clay model of a cow, and I'm chairman of the udder committee".

* * * *

The front of a shop in a busy south London street was being painted a bright red. The man at the top of the ladder let his paint-pot fall on his mate underneath, who consequently got well covered with red paint.

"Keep yer mouth shut, Alf" warned the voice above "or else they'll be shovin' letters and parcels in it!"

* * * *

The village blacksmith was a cockney Englishman with a sense of humour. One day a customer called and asked his price for welding a piece of iron, a very small job, and went into detail by asking the smith how he arrived at his charges: whether he charged for the time consumed, or had flat rates for the different jobs, etc.

The smith replied: "When Hi gits me job done, Hi looks hit hover, and charges hall that my conscience will hallow. Then Hi shuts my eyes and doubles hit."

* * * *

A West End comedian went to one of the big London hospitals to give an hour's entertainment to the patients. When he had finished he said he must dash away at once to change for his show at the theatre.

"Oh come", said the senior surgeon, "you've been very kind to us and we'd like you to have at least a whisky and soda before you go."

"I'm afraid I haven't time, thanks."

"Well a cigar then?"

"No thanks, really."

"Oh, hang it you must have something with us. Have a leg off."

* * * *

It was a Sunday afternoon, and little Thomas opened the door to reveal the minister, black-clothed, top-hatted and Sabbatical.

"Is your father at home?" inquired the minister in fruity and ecclesiastical tones.

"No, he's not at home, then", said little Thomas, "he's gone over to the golf club". Then Thomas, thinking awhile to see the dawning look of commiseration and long-suffering piety on the ministers' face, hastened to add, "Oh, it's all right, he's not playing golf. He wouldn't think of that on a Sunday. He just went over for a few drinks and a game of poker".

"My baby is so delicate that I have to let my husband dress it."

"Can he do it better than you?"

"Oh, yes. He is a packer in a china factory"

* * * *

"Dang these new boots" said Mike: "be jiggered if I can ever git me feet into 'em till I've worn 'em for a fortnight."

* * * *

"Here's one name on the committee that I never heard of".

"Oh that's probably the person who actually does the work."

* * * *

Mrs. Newlywed: "Boo-hoo! The cat went and ate the nice dinner I prepared for you!"

Mr. Newlywed: "There, there darling! I'll buy you another cat!"

* * * *

"Madam, this shoe will fit like a glove".

"That's just the trouble. It ought to fit more like a shoe."

* * * *

Patron: "Look here, I paid an amusement tax of 10 per cent. of the price of my seat".

Box-office man: "Well?"

Patron: "I want it back. I was not amused."

* * * *

Jack was calling on an old friend he had not seen for some months. Mrs. Briggs, the wife, came to the door.

"Good morning. Is Joe in?" asked Jack.

"Down and out", snapped Mrs. Briggs, not in the best of tempers.

"Very sorry to hear that", said Jack. "What's the trouble?".

"No trouble at all", protested the lady, "Joe's come down, and he's gone out!"

* * * *

An elderly gentleman suddenly realised how many things there were in life which he did not know as he listened to the temperance lecturer.

"It is simply marvellous" said he, as he reached home, and took off his hat and coat, "only to-night I learned that Dan and Beersheba were places, not man and wife like Sodom and Gomorrah".

* * * *

At long last the Great Flood was over and Noah spent a busy day dispatching the many pairs of each animal, bird, insect, etc., to the four corners of the earth.

Upon wearily returning to the Ark, much to his surprise and indignation, he espied a pair of snakes curled upon his favourite armchair

"What are you doing here?" he demanded angrily. "Did I not give explicit instructions that all the species were to go away to every corner of the earth and multiply?"

"In our case, that is impossible", calmly replied the reptiles.

"And why is it impossible?" asked Noah.'

"Because we are adders!" was the quiet rejoinder.

* * * *

Daddy came home from the office early one evening, and mother had not returned from some friends whom she had been visiting for tea.

Little four-year-old Gwennie ran up to her father's side.

"Daddy", she cried, "I've been wanting to see you for a long time when mother's not near".

"Why, my little girl?" asked the father.

"Well, dad", answered Gwennie, "please don't tell mother, because she's an awful dear, but I don't think she knows much about bringing up children".

"What makes you think that?" asked her father.

"Well", replied Gwennie, "she makes me to go to bed when I am wide awake and she makes me get up when I am awful sleepy".

Mother: "Now I don't expect Father Christmas will come in until you're fast asleep."

Sophisticated Child. "Why, is he working late at the office again?"

* * * *

Neighbour—But, Jackie, why are you playing here? Surely you should be at school?

Jackie—There! I knew there was something I'd forgotten!

* * * *

"You never told me, dear, what was your real reason for becoming teetotal."

"Well, it was like this. The last time I came home tight your mother was here, and I saw two of her."

* * * *

"Frequent water-drinking," says the specialist, "prevents you from becoming stiff in the joints."

"Yes," says Imogene, "but some of the joints don't serve water."

* * * *

Mother (to careless daughter)—"Aye, you've broken your father's saucer, have you? Well, we'll see what he has to say when he finds he's got to drink out of his cup."

* * * *

"Lady, could yer gimme a shilling to get where me family is?".

"Certainly, my poor man. Here's the shilling. Where is your family?"

"Gone to the pictures!"

* * * *

Prison Governor—You say you have a complaint to make. Well, what is it?

Convicts—There aren't enough exits, sir.

* * * *

A minister travelling in a railway carriage sat opposite a man very much under the influence of liquor. He insisted on talking to the minister, who became very angry and broke out finally, "Please don't talk to me, my man; you're obviously drunk."

"Drunk? Ye're waur than me. Man, ye're got yer collar on backside foremaist".

News From Far & Near

TROTSKY'S PAPERS STOLEN

A Paris Library Sensation

Ten bulky packages of documents, weighing altogether 1½ cwt., alleged to form part of Trotsky's archives, were stolen from the library of the Paris branch of the International Institute for Social History early this month.

The Institute was founded at Amsterdam by Professor Posthumus, and is of a scientific, not a political, character. The Paris branch, of which M. Boris Nikolaiewsky is in charge, was to have been opened shortly in a flat in the Rue Michelet. It is to serve as a study centre and has a considerable library.

M. Nikolaiewsky arrived in the morning to find the door of the flat open. Money was lying untouched on his desk and other objects tempting to ordinary thieves were still in their places. The only objects taken were unopened packages on some shelves. These, it is believed, had been deposited with the institute for safe keeping by some friend of Trotsky's.

The thieves appear to have concealed themselves in the building before it was closed for the night, cut their way into the library through the back door and left the flat by its front door and the house at about five o'clock in the morning. At that hour the concierge remembers a strange voice asking her to pull the cord with which all Paris concierges open front doors at night from their beds.

Since the packages were not opened in the library, the exact nature of the documents appears to be unknown.

"The Eden Way Chronicle"

Editors' Mothers Work As Reporters

Peter Bone and his friend Geoffrey Wilis, both aged fourteen, are still at school. But they run a newspaper.

Their weekly journal "The Eden Way Chronicle" has a circulation exclusive of all unsold and voucher copies of 62.

Bone left a lesson in geography in the fifth form at the Central School, Balkowan-road, Elmers End, to discuss his newspaper with a Sunday Express representative.

"Geoffrey and I try to tell the people of Eden Way all that is going on around them," he said:

His mother and mine are reminded every morning to keep their eyes open while shopping and report to us anything interesting they see or hear.

"For instance, last week my mother saw a woman injured in boarding a bus. That was news to the people of Eden-way.

"As soon as school hours are over we scour the district on our bicycles collecting news. Geoffrey and I take it in turns to do the weekly cartoon.

"As the demand for our newspaper grew, our fathers bought us a duplicating machine.

"All our profits for last week went to Olympia to report the Motor Show. The exhibitors were jolly decent and gave us lots of catalogues from which we wrote up the Show."

The Eden Way Chronicle is a real newspaper.

In on issue appears news of local road improvements, the opening of a new bowling pavilion, a sale of work, a bus accident and a local railway mishap, in addition to an entertainingly-written article on Trafalgar Day.—"The Sunday Express"

LEIPZIG'S THOUSANDTH LION

The thousandth lion to be born in the Zoological Gardens at Leipzig has arrived. The first "lord of the jungle" was imported to Leipzig in 1877 and during the intervening six decades a careful study has been made of the breeding of lions. As well as being the ancestor of this numerous leonine family, Leipzig's pioneer lion also served as model for the animal which appears in the City's coat of arms.

BRACELET WORN BY CLEOPATRA STOLEN

A bracelet said to have been worn by Cleopatra, last independent Queen of Egypt, who died 2,000 years ago, and other jewellery was stolen from a case in a motor-car in London.

Its owner, Miss Gertrude Pickering, a member of a well-known Sussex family who told a Press reporter that the bracelet was discovered some years ago by her fiance, Count Byron de Prorok, when he led the Franco-American archaeological expedition to North Africa.

"He gave it to me four months ago, but retained the companion necklace and earrings which he found at the same time.

"An ordinary person looking at the bracelet would attach little value to it. It consists of onyx, emeralds and pearls. The stones are uncut and unpolished—in the raw state in which they were discovered. They are all threaded together on a gold wire.

"I can put no value on the bracelet—which is a museum piece and priceless. The thief will find it a little embarrassing to sell".

HANDEL ORATORIO "ARYANISED"

Handel's oratorio "Judas Maccabeus" has been "Aryanised" in Germany, according to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. The Nazi poet Hermann Burte, working under the instructions of the Propaganda Ministry, has completed a new text for the oratorio which is henceforth to be known in Germany as "Hero and Peace."

The Catholic paper "Germania" reporting the news, protests against this "mutilation". It says "Is the figure of Judas Maccabeus only a matter for the Jewish people? Is not this rather a clear example of sincere religious heroism which should be shown in all human beings?"

"Where is that beautiful canary bird of yours that used to sing so clearly and sweetly?" asked Mrs. Weatherbee.

"I had to sell him," Mrs. Butlam said tearfully. "My son left the cage on the radio set and he learned static."

SPANIEL GOES SHOPPING

Amazing Powers Of Intelligence Of "Peggy"

Peggy, a springer spaniel owned by Mr. Alfred Appleton, a Brighton licensee, may be going to Hollywood. She has already appeared in two films in England, and has also made stage appearances.

It is stated that she can fetch any bottle of drink—beer, stout, whisky or mineral—her master likes to name, from the bar. She can tell the difference between each brand.

And here are some of the tricks she is said to perform.

If a customer spills his beer over his clothes, Mr. Appleton says: "Look, Peggy. This gentleman has some beer on his coat," and Peggy trots away, to return with a cloth with which the customer can dry himself. Or if Mr. Appleton says: "The counter is wet, Peggy," she fetches him a swab.

If a customer becomes overmerry and begins to dance, she gently nips him by the ankle and forces him to stop. Should a coin drop on the floor, Peggy seizes it and drops it in a collecting-box.

GOES SHOPPING.

After she has done of her tricks she has a biscuit as a reward. The biscuit jar is placed on the floor, Peggy removes the lid, takes a biscuit, eats it, and replaces the lid. Another of her accomplishments is to "play" the piano.

She goes shopping for Mr. Appleton, carrying a basket in her mouth and the money in a purse attached to her collar.

"It is all done by kindness," Mr. Appleton said after Peggy had demonstrated some of her accomplishments. "I have been training dogs for years but I have never had one so intelligent. I have insured her for £ 1,000. She has made two films and they have been sent to Hollywood to be shown to American film producers. I am expecting to hear from Hollywood soon."

Peggy had one more trick to show. Mr. Appleton pulled out his watch and showed it to her. She ran through a door and pulled a bell rope, ringing the bell to let customers know it was "time."

CAMBRIDGE STUDENTS ENTERTAIN HUNGER MARCHERS

Cambridge undergraduates entertained 130 hunger marchers in the colleges last month.

Undergraduates provided most of the food for them during their stay in Cambridge over the week-end.

When the men, who are on their way to London to protest against the Means Test, arrived opposite Girton College, on the outskirts of the town, girl students served them with tea and buns.

Some 250 undergraduates had gathered near by to welcome the marchers, and University men formed a procession behind as the men walked into the town.

The men slept in the Corn Exchange.

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Swastik Tooth Paste whitens teeth strengthens gums and prevents dental decay.

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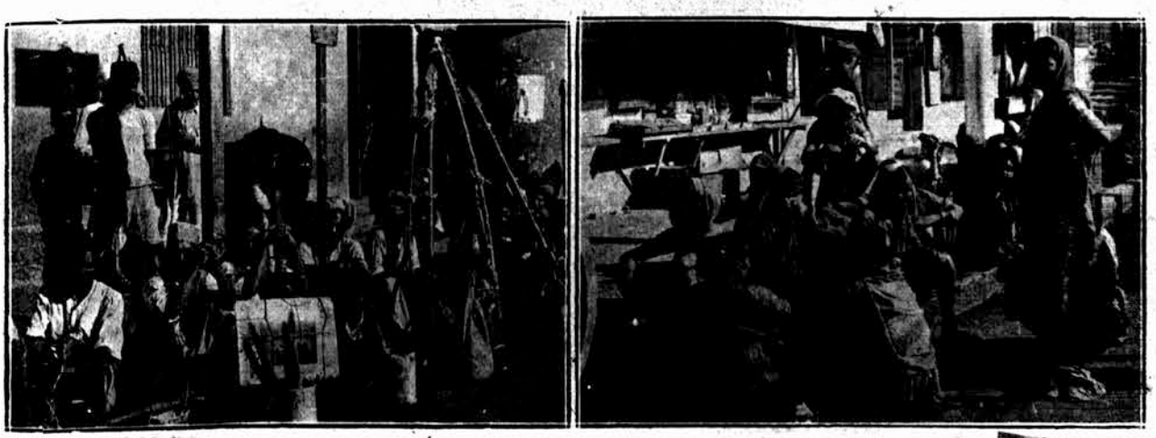
WADALA, BOMBAY 15.

An elaborate float in Adelaide's floral pageant which has just been held as part of the South Australian Centenary celebrations.

"Sunrise."

(Photo by Natwarlal C. Shah.)

One of the new Swiss "defence stamps" which are being issued in connection with an internal loan for defence purposes.



These two pictures of men and women waiting for work at Pydhonie, Bombay, give an idea of the acute unemployment prevailing among the working class population of the city.

(Photo by M. J. Vyavaharkar.)

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